The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 52.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

Testimony of Witnesses for the Defense.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1875.

The general impression being that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would take the stand to-day in the great scandal suit, the Brooklyn City Court room and its approaches were crowded this morning. Seated among the lawyers for the prosecution was Francis D. Moulton, his second appearance since he left the witness stand. Mrs. Tilton was absent, and her place was occupied by Mrs. Field, near whom sat Mrs. Shearman and three other ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered while the jury was being called. Theodore Tilton sat in his usual place.

The First Witness

called was Edward J. Ovington. He was sworn, and in reply to John L. Hill, of the counsel for the defense, testified: I am acquainted with the parties to this action, and have known Mr. Beecher for twenty-five years; I once lived within a block of Mr. Tilton, in Livingston street, and was in calling acquaintanceship with them; Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington were very intimate from 1867 or 1868 up to the present time; I called at Tilton's house after the publication of the Bacon letter, at his request; I told him it was a serious thing to bring this charge against Mr. Beecher; he said he wanted Beecher to do him justice; he was very hard on Beecher, and said he was not going to be called a fool or knave, and that it was now his turn to fight, and he would fight it out; he spoke of

Battle Axes and Swords,

and said he would not sheath his sword until Beecher was down; this I think was on Tuesday; the next time I saw him was at my house, I think on Friday, but I can't recall the date, my wife was present; Mr. Tilton opened by saying, "Elizabeth made a fine confession before the committee; she was a trump; but it was all a fiction; I could go before the committee and weave a fiction in the same manner." My wife then spoke of Mrs. Tilton's health, and said she was pleased to get two letters on the day previous from her; Mr. Tilton desired to know the contents of the letters; my wife told him what they contained in substance; one letter was written in a sad and the other in a cheerful strain; I don't remember what my wife said about the letters.

One of the letters was shown the witness that he might refresh his memory with regard to the conversation. He was asked several questions about the conversation, which were objected to and the objections were sustained. A letter was also offered in evidence but was also ruled out.

What Tilton Said.

Mr. Tilton said Beecher never loved a woman as he loved Elizabeth; why does not he come forward for her? He said also that "Mrs. Tilton had only done as a wife should do in coming forward to testify to a lie for me. Do you suppose my wife would tell the truth if she saw me commit the Nathan murder?" I saw Tilton again two days after this; I was present at the conversation with General Tracy, Mrs. Tilton, Judge Morse and his wife, before this a short time; General Tracy never had an interview with Mrs. Tilton, except in my presence, or that of Judge Morse; I think, though, he spoke to her a few moments when she was down stairs, when he was informing her that the committee were prepared to take her testimony; I am a merchant, and carry on business at 250 Fulton street, this city; I am about to leave the city for Europe on Saturday.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Mrs. Tilton has made her home at my house since the early part of July, 1874; I think on the 8th she came there early in the morning about half past seven; she has been there ever since, except when she was on a visit to Connecticut; I do not know the name of the family with whom she resided; she was absent about four or five weeks of the summer; and during her absence I was in the city; she also spent a short time in Washington, Connecticut; it must have been in the early part of August that she resided with Mr. Gunn at a place called "The Gunnery," for about a week; she spent a short portion of the Summer at another place, of which I do not know the name; she visited Montclair for about two days; she crossed the ferry and took the cars; I did not put her on the cars, nor do I know who did; she went to the residence of Mr. Tubbs there, and returned to our house in company with him; she went to the Gunnery the second time; I do not know who accompanied her there; she went there in January of this year; she consulted us as to who should go with her there; I remember Mrs. Morse was suggested to accompany her there; Mr. Tilton cannot recall any other absences of Mrs. Tilton from my house; very few persons visited her at my house; Mr. Tracy called first on the 6th of July, towards the evening, at about six o'clock, when I was at home; he did not then know of the appointment of the Investigating Committee, but I learned of it afterwards from my wife; Mr. Tracy was shown up stairs by the servant; I did not see him ring the bell, but I heard the ring, and am certain it was he who rang it; when any person rings the bell I always hear them speak; I do not think it could be possible for him to be in the house and me not to have known it; his calls were remarkable in that they were so unusual; I knew of the committee when they were at the church; I had then had a couple of interviews with them, and was not a complete stranger to them; before Tracy called I had had an interview with Mr. Tilton, but I think very rarely alone; Beecher also called once at my house, but I was not present at his interview with Mrs. Tilton. Evarts also, I think, called on Mrs. Tilton.

Mrs. Tilton's children, Alice and Harold, went to the Gunnery in Washington, Conn., in September last, where they have been since. The youngest one, Ralph, has been with us, with his mother. Florence, who is seventeen, was not at our house, nor can I tell where she was. She called about once a fortnight to see her mother at our house, but has not called there for the past three weeks. I do not remember her calling when Mrs. Tilton was away on a visit and my refusing to tell her where her mother was. I had heard Florence was residing with her father. She sent a message once asking where her mother was, and I returned an answer that it would be better for her not to see her mother, who had requested to be allowed to keep quiet and have a little rest for a while. My first interview was with Tilton after the publication of the Bacon letter, which lasted about ten minutes. This occurred on a Sunday. I was out driving, and my wife wanted to see Mrs. Tilton. I drove around there, and while my wife was in Tilton came out to see me. The Bacon letter was the subject of our conversation. Mr. Tilton did not send for me on that occasion. Mr. Tilton said then that he had been

Badly Treated

by Beecher and the Plymouth church, and that he was made to appear in a false light and as a dog and a fool; that he had been shown up as a knave and an impostor. He said that Beecher did not do his duty, and that he (Tilton) would take care of himself. He threatened to publish the letter written to Beecher. I have been connected with Plymouth church for eleven or twelve years, and was appointed to the office of deacon in January last.

A recess was then taken.

After the recess Mr. Ovington resumed the stand and his cross-examination was continued. His attention being directed to his first interview with Mr. Tilton, he said: I cannot recall what Tilton said Beecher should do that would be right. He observed that Beecher should do him justice. In an interview after his wife's testimony Mr. Tilton said what she had stated was untrue and was

A Fiction.

I understood he referred to that portion of her testimony relating to the innocence of Beecher. The second interview was at Mr. Tilton's house, a few days after the first. I called there to see them from curiosity perhaps. My wife did not accompany me. I had a question to ask Mrs. Tilton about a woman protege of hers, who occupied a house of mine. I do not know why I said a few minutes before that I went to see her through curiosity. This was after my return from Europe. I cannot tell more distinctly why I went to see Mrs. Tilton, but I went there also to see Mrs. Tilton. I do not know that any person asked me to go. I went to see how Mrs. Tilton felt with regard to the Bacon letter. I did not interrogate her about the letter, as she did not seem inclined to speak about it when her husband was present. I made some remark to Tilton regretting that he was in this trouble. He said it was

Beecher's Own Doing

and he was willing to quit if Beecher and Plymouth church stopped the proceedings. I did not within three days after Mrs. Tilton's appearance before the committee take her out driving. I do not remember what occurred on the 9th or 10th of July. I think a day or two before Mrs. Tilton came to my house my wife took her out driving. I was not with them, nor do I know how long they were away or who they met. I had no intimation that she was coming to stay at my house before it took place. My wife, I believe, asked her to come to our house and stay if she desired to, and I may have joined in the invitation. I think I heard this spoken of a day or two previous to Mrs. Tilton's coming there. I thought it possible that she might come and stay two or three days before she came to stay. Mrs. Tilton, I think, came to my house once or twice before she went before the committee. Prior to the Bacon letter being published it was an unusual thing for me to visit Mr. Tilton's house. No person ever told me of Mrs. Tilton's coming to my house before she came there to stay. I remember Mrs. Tilton's arrival at my house, and the arrival of

Her Husband After Her.

But I do not recollect Mr. Tilton stating or reading of the appointment of the committee from a newspaper. I can swear this positively. I first learned of the interview with Mr. Tracy, but do not know when the fact of their appointment was published in a newspaper. [Shown an article.] I remember writing this letter to Florence. I state in it that it was by the advice of her friends that Mrs. Tilton's whereabouts should be kept quiet. I remember making the remark that I was afraid that if Tilton saw his wife she might go back to live with him. I did not know of any of her friends who advised her to this course, but when I wrote this, my wife and I may have advised her to this course. I do not remember that I meant by her friends in Brooklyn, myself and wife. Mrs. Tilton, I presume, will remain with my family. No arrangement has been made with me with regard to

Mrs. Tilton's Support,

but I have had conversations with the Plymouth Church about it. Mr. Halliday, I believe, spoke to me about it. I do not expect to keep Mrs. Tilton for nothing. I received two checks from Mr. Augustus Storrs of $500 each, and another check for $400, towards her support. I deposited them in my name in my own banking firm. These moneys were employed in fitting out Mrs. Tilton's children and some of it was given to Mrs. Tilton. There is still a balance on hand. Small sums of this money were also paid to the children by Mrs. Tilton. This was all the money I received, and I never received a promise of any more. While Mrs. Tilton was residing with me she may have come to my store alone, but I cannot recall any instance. I never saw her in the street alone, nor saw her leave my house alone.

Direct Examination by Mr. Hill.

The children were sent to school at Washington with Tilton's approval. Florence did not go with her mother on the visit to Fairfield. I gave Florence her address at Fairfield, and she started off to join her there. Florence accompanied her mother to Washington.

Re-Direct Examination by Ex-Judge Fullerton.

When I gave Florence wrong directions of her mother in Fairfield, I gave it to her unwittingly and by mistake.

Rufus E. Holmes on the Stand.

Mr. Ovington here descended from the stand, and Rufus E. Holmes was sworn. He testified: I reside at Winsted, Conn., and am Vice President of a bank there. I was President of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1869 and 1870. I remember Mr. Tilton visiting there in December. I met him at the station and took him to the Beardsley House. He was accompanied by a lady about 27 to 28 years of age. [Laughter from the counsel for the prosecution when which the audience joined.] I called on Tilton in the evening and knocked on his door twice. There was no reply. I knocked a third time, and then was going away, when a lady opened the door, the same lady who accompanied him. She said Mr. Tilton was lying down. I saw him lying on the back side of the bed, and the clothes turned down. He had nothing on but his shirt, pants and stockings. The lady's hair was dishevelled. Mr. Tilton said the lady had been reading him asleep. There was no appearance of the school girl in this person. She was a full grown woman.

Cross Examined.

I went to the room door and knocked. I did not say the door when I knocked the second time. I heard no noise when I took a step away. I heard a rustle or movement in the room. When I heard the noise I stopped, the door opened and the lady showed herself. My impression is that Mr. Tilton wanted me to show him the church where he was to lecture. The lady said he had lain down to rest. This was in the winter, in December. When she said that I said I would call at another time, and Tilton said "Wait a minute and I will go with you." The bed was behind the door, and when Tilton said this the door was thrown back. I made no effort or concealment after the door was opened, nor do I know that the lady was endeavoring to conceal anything. She said she had been reading Tilton asleep. The book she was reading I don't think was Miller's Paradise Lost. Tilton lectured before the Association that night. I introduced him to several parties after the lecture, among others to my family. I was first notified to appear here on Thurday last, at the request of Mr. Hill.

Mrs. Ovington's Testimony.

This concluded witness' testimony, and Mrs. Ovington was next called. After being sworn, she gave her name as Maria N. Ovington, and testified: I am the wife of Edward J. Ovington. I have known the parties to this action since 1865. I have known Mrs. Tilton for the same length of time. I was not intimate with the Tilton family until the fall of 1867. During my husband's illness Mrs. Tilton visited frequently at my house. His sickness continued until the summer of 1868. We then resided at No. 95 Livingston street. I remember the publication of the Woodhull scandal in November, 1872, and after it Mrs. Tilton told me, and I offered her my sympathy. Mrs. Tilton was a very religious and affectionate woman, and, as I believed at the time, a well beloved wife. I thought she was

A Perfect Model of Christianity.

This was in 1868. I know Mrs. Tilton was then engaged in benevolent purposes. She made it a point to give all the time, I think, she could to benefiting the poor. On the 26th of June, 1873, my husband brought home the Bacon letter, and showed it to me. My husband took me to Mr. Tilton's house. I think shortly after I went into the parlor Mrs. Tilton came down stairs. She looked pale and wan. Her health appeared to be very feeble. No person was present but Mrs. Tilton and myself. I had a conversation with Mrs. Tilton, which I repeated afterwards to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts here said it was four o'clock, but Judge Nielson directed Mr. Hill to proceed with the examination, and inquired if he could not finish with the witness this afternoon.

Mr. Hill replied not for half an hour at least.

The Court then adjourned.

WINONA, O.

Dwelling Destroyed by Fire—A Pretty Rural Town.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WINONA, COLUMBIA COUNTY, O., March 1, 1874.

A new and unfinished dwelling house, belonging to Josiah Brantingham, in this place, was entirely consumed on last Saturday evening. The owner had been at work during the day, and had left a fire in the grate, from which it is supposed that the fire communicated to shavings on the floor. A neighbor on seeing a light in the house between eight and nine o'clock, first detected the fire. He broke open the door and succeeded in rescuing nothing but a tool chest. The loss is over six hundred dollars, with no insurance.

Winona is a small town with not more than one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is surrounded by a thrifty farming community. A considerable amount of articles for the relief of Western sufferers had been contributed in the immediate vicinity, and these were stored in this new house, awaiting shipment. By the fire they were all destroyed. G. D. H.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The House Tariff Bill Passed by the Senate Without Amendment.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill Also Passed.

The Government of Arkansas Not to be Interfered With.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

The reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and a number of bills reported by the Committee on Pensions passed.

Credentials.

The credentials of S. B. Morey, United States Senator from Texas, were read and placed on file.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred.

The Force Bill.

On motion of Mr. MORTON the bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of the elections, known as the Force bill, was read a second time by the title.

Mr. BAYARD objected to a third reading, and it was laid over, no motion having been made to refer it to any committee, by a vote of 31 yeas to 22 nays.

Conference Report.

Mr. STEWART, from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States made a report, which was agreed to.

River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the River and Harbor bill, without amendment and without recommendation. He said the committee made this report on account of the action of the Senate last night in laying the Tariff bill on the table. It was placed on the calendar.

Equalization of Bounties.

The bill for the equalization of bounties was then taken up.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by adding an additional section, repealing all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, on account of disloyalty.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill would call for less money than any of the other bounty bills which have been before Congress for several years past. It was impossible for any other person to make an accurate statements as to what a bill of this kind would cost. The calculations by the auditors were entirely erroneous. He believed the bill would not require more than $40,712,502. The amount of bounty paid by the United States, he said, was $286,780,226, and the amount paid by the Government, amounting to $105,000,000, was all to be deducted. A soldier who had received the full amount of bounty from any State would get nothing under this bill. He urged the passage of the bill, because he believed it was a just claim.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for any bill to pay any legal obligations due soldiers by the Government or to give them any bounty due to them under existing laws which they have not received. His country was in no condition now to pay the amount of money called for by this bill. The soldiers could never be paid for their services in saving the Union, even if all the money in the treasury and all the property of the Government should be turned over to them. The Second Auditor's office estimated that the bill would require $39,000,000, and the Paymaster General estimated $40,000,000. He thought the bill should be postponed until there was money enough in the treasury to meet the demands of the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Alcorn so as to include soldiers who served in the Mexican war.

After some further discussion Mr. ALCORN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) moved to strike out the words "for State" in the second and fifth sections, which provide for a deduction for bounty already paid by the United States or State laws.

Bridge at St. Louis.

Mr. CHANDLER reported favorably on the House bill amendatory of the act of March 3d, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Placed on the calendar.

Cuba.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported unfavorably on the Senate resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

The Bounty Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Bounty bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment as an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow such money as may be needed to carry the bill into effect at any time when there is not enough money in the Treasury to meet its requirements, and authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing such money, to issue and dispose of bonds of the United States to the act of July 14th, 1870.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 41, nays 12.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were demanded, and resulted: yeas 39, nays 36—being a tie vote.

The Vice President voted in the affirmative, and the bill was passed.

Other Bills Passed.

Mr. CONKLING called up the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia. Amended and passed.

Also, the House bill to provide for deductions of terms of sentences of United States prisoners. Passed.

Tax and Tariff.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved that the Senate take up the bill to further protect the banking interest and provide for the exigencies of the Government, known as the Tax and Tariff bill. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 23.

Before proceeding with the consideration of the bill, Mr. MORRILL yielded for executive communications, and the following bills were disposed of:

The House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and remit certain taxes and penalties claimed to be due from distilling and other parties in the sixth collection district of Michigan.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, bills to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in the State of Wisconsin. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock, when the Tariff bill comes up.

EVENING SESSION.

Homesteads.

Upon reassembling, the amendments of the House to the bill to amend the act for the restoration to homestead entry and to market certain lands in Michigan were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Tax and Tariff Bill

being unfinished business, Mr. JOHNSTON moved to indefinitely postpone it, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to amend the fifth section of the bill so that the increase of duties provided by the act shall not apply to goods actually on shipboard on or before the 4th day of March, 1875, instead of the 16th day of February, as named in the bill.

Mr. Schurz's amendment was rejected.

Mr. SCHURZ then moved to strike out the fourth section, which repeals the act of 1872 relating to foreign coffee and tea and coffee duty. Rejected—yeas 23, nays 29.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to add an additional section, allowing the importation of liquorice and other stuff used in the manufacture of tobacco free of duty. Rejected.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which increases the tax on tobacco. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 31.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to strike out the proviso in the second section authorizing the delivery of tobacco contracted for prior to February 20th without the payment of additional tax. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 21.

Mr. MERRIMON moved to strike out the first and second sections of the bill, and imposing an increased tax on whisky and tobacco. Rejected—yeas 25, nays 33.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole yesterday that the increase of the tax on tobacco should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), moved to non-concur. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 27.

Mr. ALCORN moved to add an additional section, providing that all corporations working mines of gold and silver, unpatented, on the public domain, producing over one million dollars per annum, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on their net earnings. Rejected.

The bill was then read the third time and passed as it came from the House, without amendment—yeas 30, nays 29—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Washburne, West and Windom—30.

Nays.—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Fenton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Johnson, Jones, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Oglesby, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Wright—29.

Messrs. Logan and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative, were paired with Messrs. Robertson and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the affirmative.

HOUSE.

District of Columbia.

Immediately after the House met this morning the rules were suspended and the bill for the government of the District of Columbia taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were agreed to, the principal of which were those fixing the rate of taxation at one dollar and a half on the hundred, exempting church property, and imposing a tax on personal property, which has hitherto been exempt in the District.

The bill was then passed.

Protection of Witnesses.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, from the select committee on a breach of privileges of the House in the arrest of Whitelaw Reid while attending as a witness before the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on civil process. Passed.

Railway Bill Passed.

Mr. ORR (Iowa), from the Committee on Public Lands, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill giving the consent and approval of Congress to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to build that portion of its road between Portage City and Stevens Point on the line adopted by the act of the Wisconsin Legislature on February 10, 1875, instead of on the line adopted by the act of April 9, 1866.

After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

A Resolution of Censure Rescinded.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution rescinding the resolution of censure passed upon Secretary, now Senator, Cameron, in 1857.

Messrs. HOLMAN, DAWES and NIBLACK supported the resolution, after which it was unanimously passed.

Postoffice Appropriation.

Mr. TYNER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon them. The amendment fixing the salary of the New York Postmaster at eight thousand dollars was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment as to franking documents being reached, Mr. TYNER said he was instructed against his own judgment to recommend concurrence in it, with several amendments, which would make it read as follows: That from and after the passage of this act the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained, shall, under the written frank of a member of Congress or Delegate (to be written by himself) be carried in the mails, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and that public documents already printed or ordered to be printed for the use of either House of Congress may pass free through the mails on the frank of any member or Delegate of the present Congress, written by himself, until the 1st of December, 1875. Provided, That speeches reproduced from and printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record* and speeches delivered elsewhere than in Congress shall not be construed as public documents, or be embraced within the provisions of this section.

Mr. GRIFFITH appealed to the House to sustain this attempt to reopen the franking abuse.

Mr. KASSON called for the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. TYNER called for tellers on the yeas and nays. Tellers were not ordered.

The amendment was then agreed to—113 to 65.

Mr. CARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. GUNCKEL moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion, and resulted: yeas 135, nays 103—so the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The following is the vote in detail.

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Banning, Barry, Bock, Begole, Bell, Bicknell, Bowen, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Burleigh, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Caldwell, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clements, Clymer, Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Cook, Cramer, Crutchfield, Davis, Deweese, Donnan, Duell, Durfee, Durham, Eldredge, Farwell, Finch, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Hagans, Hamilton, Hancock, Harmer, Harris (Ga.), Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hazleton, Wm. Hill, Hunton, Ingersoll, Jeffords, Herndon, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hynes, Kelley, Killinger, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lofland, Loughridge, Magee, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Kan.), Mitchell, Mills, Marcy, Myers, Negley, Neesmith, Niblack, Nunn, O'Brien, Orr, packard, Packer, Parker (Mo), Pelham, Phillips, Pike, Platt (N.Y.), Ransier, Rapier, Read, Richmond, Rogers, Sener, Sheats, Shelden, Sloan, Sloss, Smart, Smith, N. C.), Snyder, Speer, standiford, Stephens (Ga.), Stone, Stowell, Strait, Strawbridge, Swan, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Thornburgh, Tiorn-burgh, Todd, Townsend, Waddell, Walls, White, Whitehead, Whitney, Whitthorne, Williams (Wis.), Willie, Wilson (Md.), Wolfe and Young (Ky.)—153.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Barnum, Bass, Bland, Bloom, Bradley, Bromberg, Buffinton, Bundy, Chittenden, Clark (N. J.), Clarke (N. Y.), Clayton, Conger, Corwin, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Crounse, Darrall, Dawes, Douglas, Eames, Eden, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunkel, Hale (Me.), Harris (Mass.), Harris (Vt.), Hawthorne, Hawley (Conn.), Hoar, E. R., Holman, Hoskins, Kasson, Kellogg, Lamison, Lawrence, Lawson, Le Blond, Lynch, McCrary, McDougall, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Morrison, O'Neil, Orth, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Potter, Pratt, Ray, Roberts, E. H., Robinson, Ross, Rusk, Taylor (Ind.), Sayler (Ohio), Scofield, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Small, Smith (Pa.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Sprague, Stannard, Stephens (Miss.), Storm, Strong, Tremain, Tucker, Tyner, Waldron, Ward (Ills.), Ward, (N. J.), Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Walter, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Woodworth and Young (Ga.)—103.

The next important amendment was one reviving the franking privilege in respect to garden seeds, reported by the Commissioner of Agriculture and to Agricultural Reports emanating from that Department.

After some observations by Mr. TYNER against the amendment, it was concurred in —yeas 132, nays 64.

The Arkansas Question.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs.

After a short debate the House took a recess till half past seven o'clock, when the Kellogg-Baxter question is to be disposed of, after which the regular business is to be proceeded with.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed consideration of the Arkansas question, and was addressed by Mr. POLAND, chairman of the Special Committee, in advocacy of the views reported by the majority, and of the resolution that the existing State Government in Arkansas should not be interfered with, either by Congress or by any department of the General Government.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the substitute offered by Mr. Ward (Ills.) for the resolution reported by the committee, the substitute being that Brooks having been elected Governor under the Constitution of 1868, and that the Constitution never having been overturned or abrogated, and being still in force, is the lawful Governor of the State.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 79, nays 152.

The next question was on the resolution reported by the committee, that no interference with the existing Government in Arkansas by any department of the United States Government is advisable.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 149, nays 80.

Mr. SENER moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendment to the bill to abolish the Western Judicial District of Arkansas, and send it to a conference committee. Negatived—85 yeas to 131 nays.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, in the chair) on the Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates $2,496,556, and revives the appropriation to the amount of $1,761,327.

After disposing of only three pages of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 2, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.30	27	88	N.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.18	26	76	W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.28	24	87	N.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 30.18.
Mean Thermometer, 25.2.
Highest Thermometer, 27.
Lowest Thermometer, 24.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 3, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and New England, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain or snow along the seaboard.

HARRISBURG.

The South Side Secession Bill Reported Negatively.

The Local Option Repeal Bill Passed by the House.

A Bill to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in Allegheny County.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 2, 1875.

SENATE.

The Secession Bill.

The act providing for the withdrawal from the corporate limits of cities of the second class of borough consolidated with said cities under special acts of Assembly was negatively reported.

The above has special reference to the South Side wards, who are trying to secede from Pittsburgh.

Messrs. WOOD and THORNTON actively championed and urgently demanded secession, while Messrs. NEWMYER and ANDERSON opposed the same in committee.

Bills Passed Finally.

Authorizing the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished to the Constitutional Convention.

To authorize State banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing National banks under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

Relating to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

In relation to banks incorporated and operating under the laws of the Commonwealth, authorizing them to receive deposits.

Fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils, and all city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, elected by the people.

An act relative to the pavement of streets in cities.

Authorizing the use of the unclaimed bodies of convicts for the promotion of medical science.

For the punishment of persons sending threatening letters.

The bill to protect children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades on third reading was fully explained, after which the Senate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

Judicial Salaries.

The Judicial Salary bill, as amended and ordered to the third reading, makes the salaries as follows: Philadelphia and Allegheny county Judges, $7,000; county Judges, $5,000; Dauphin county, Judge Pearson, $7,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $8,000; Associate Justices, $8,000.

Wm. H. Mann, of Philadelphia, is here, actively canvassing to have the Philadelphia and Allegheny county Judges paid $7,000.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Local Option.

The Local Option bill was taken up on third reading. Motions were made to postpone and have the bill come up in its proper order on the calendar.

Mr. ZERN moved that the bill be considered now—yeas 106, nays 87.

Mr. FAUNCE insisted on the operation of the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be put by a vote of yeas 99, nays 70.

The bill was then passed finally by a vote of 124 yeas to 54 nays.

The Road Law.

The act to repeal the act entitled "An act extending the Penn township road law, in the county of Allegheny, to Indiana and Wilkins townships, in the said county," approved the 8th of March, A. D. 1871, so far as said act relates to said township of Indiana, was passed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. HANNAN—An act for the protection of employes of corporations.

By Mr. ZERN—To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny.

The above bill abolishes all distinctions between tavern and eating house licenses, and changes the license fees from three hundred dollars in the cities of the first class, and from one hundred to fifty in the county, abolishes all imprisonment for violation of the provisions of any law now in force in Allegheny county, provides for the appointment and duties of a tavern, eating house or saloon keepers in cities or boroughs of Allegheny county shall be classed "city," and required only to pay one hundred dollars, and all persons so licensed in townships be classed "county," and required to pay fifty dollars.

An act permitting the sale of liquor in the borough of West Elizabeth and township of Jefferson.

An act to create a commission to examine the grounds, and select therefrom the names of prisoners deemed worthy of executive clemency, to be pardoned in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of independence.

Bills on Third Reading.

An act fixing the compensation of arbitrators under the compulsory arbitration laws of the Commonwealth.

An act authorizing the holding of Orphans' Courts by other than regularly commissioned Judges in certain cases.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ o'clock in special session, to consider on first reading the act for the taxation of corporations and repeal the tax on bituminous coal. Messrs. Mackey, Morrison, Christy, Carson, Huhn, Morgan (Lawrence) Foster (Schulkill), Fincher, Piper, Brown (Erie), Packer, and Lusk discussed at length the merits of the bill. On its passage the yeas and nays were demanded—yeas 49, nays 110—so the bill failed.

Adjourned at 10.15.

The Flood in the Tennessee Valley Subsiding.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—The freshet in East Tennessee is reported to be over. The river is falling rapidly at Chattanooga, and has been on a stand for several hours at Hiwassee Island. The bridge over the East Tennessee river at that point is safe. The damage to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Road will not exceed $10,000, and trains will be running east of the Cumberland Mountains by Monday morning. The Memphis & Charleston Road was not seriously damaged. Only two small bridges are reported gone and the track moved at two other points. Trains will run as usual between the water subsides at Bridgeport. On the East Tennessee, & Virginia Road, although broken in numerous places, no important structures have been damaged. It is reported the damage to that road will not exceed $10,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Serious Railway Accident.

LONDON, March 2.—By a railway accident near Lichfield, to-day, thirty persons were injured.

The Wheat Market.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather during the past week has been tough. The general aspect of the wheat market is firmer. In the continental markets prices have improved a shilling. It is thought that the lowest prices have been reached everywhere.

☞ For Latest Telegrams See Fourth Page.

MEETINGS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of PENN OIL REFINING AND STORING CO., will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Wood street, MONDAY, March 8th, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

fe26:3t&9 W. F. LANG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION,
PITTSBURGH, February 6, 1875.

☞ IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORdinance entitled "An Ordinance amending section first of an ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance providing for the Equalization of the Valuation of Taxable Property,' ordained October 26, 1872," passed December 28, 1874, and approved January 1, 1875, notice is hereby given that the BOARD OF REVISION will meet on the following named days to revise the several wards, as herein stated;

March 3—Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards.
March 4—Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards.
March 5—Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards.
March 6—Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards.
March 8—Thirty-second and Thirty-third wards.
March 9—Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth wards.
March 10—Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh wards.
March 11—First and Second wards.

B. F. KENNEDY, Chairman.
THOS. H. PHELPS, Secretary. fe9

ELECTIONS.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Bank, No. 192 Federal street, City of Allegheny, MONDAY, March 15, 1875, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

mh3:td72-M A. V. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
W. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE European troops have been withdrawn from Yokohama.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN has been nominated United States Marshal for Iowa.

FITZ JOHN PORTER looms up again as Commissioner of Public Works in New York, to fill a vacancy. They say Fitz John is still anxious to have that military title reopened.

THE Kansas Legislature proposes to distribute $95,000 among the destitute in its border counties. This is wise and proper. It was our view, at the beginning of the grasshopper plague, that it was a case where the State might properly use its credit for the benefit of its citizens.

THE President has approved the act making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1876; an act fixing the number of paymasters in the army, and an act to authorize the promulgation of general regulations for the government of the army.

ONE benefit has resulted from the changes made in the Senatorial representatives of the two great political parties—the trimmers have been rooted out. The party lines will be tightly drawn, and Republicans and Democrats will be distinctly known as such. It is occasionally well to suffer political reverses even, if by this means the half-way men can be weeded out.

WE find in the *La Crosse Republican and Leader*, the full text of an able and exhaustive lecture, delivered on the 25th of February, before the Commercial College of La Crosse, by Mr. Charles Seymour, the distinguished editor of that journal and the pronounced champion in the Northwest of a true American political economy in contra-distinction to the effete English system, as taught in her class books. Mr. Seymour's lecture is too long for our crowded columns, but it abounds with striking passages and convincing arguments.

THE adoption by the House of the series of resolutions settling the Louisiana troubles, while not possessed of the force of law, carries with it a vast deal of moral support for the new plan. It gives Wallace undisputed possession of his office to the end of his term, reseats the five displaced members of the Legislature, and binds both parties to keep the peace toward each other. The Democrats in the House factiously opposed all parts of the plan, except such as gave advantages to its political adherents. Nothing could more distinctly show the *animus* of that party.

GARIBALDI is the hero of the hour at Rome; and, this time, because of his course regarding purely civil matters. Hitherto he has been regarded as an enthusiast for Italian unity and the impossible measures of the Commune—one who has outlived his usefulness. His coming to Rome made all parties nervous. The Pope feared some extravagant outbreak against his spiritual power—some effort to drive him from Rome entirely. The ministry doubted if he would cordially support the measures of the Government, and were silent when first he appeared in Parliament. But his measures are those of a statesman, and his proposal to improve the Tiber and drain the Campagna, thus saving Rome from its annual inundations, and freeing it from malaria, is said to be entirely practicable, and will have the support of the Government. Rome made attractive and healthy, and thousands would flock to it, thus reviving its olden glory, and renewing its former splendors. It will be something remarkable if the man thought to be a mad enthusiast should, after all, prove to be the sanitary regenerator of modern Rome.

TRACY'S opening for the defence in the Beecher case is ended; and it is but proper to say that if the statements and propositions it contains are supported by the evidence of respectable parties, as he promises, the defence will be strong and successful. There is vastly more of detail than there was in Beecher's statement, and there are several new points, all of which he claims to be able to support by unimpeachable testimony. Mrs. Moulton's testimony, confessedly the strongest put in by the prosecution, will be met, in many of its most important particulars, with an *alibi*. At the times and dates mentioned, it will be shown, Beecher was elsewhere, engaged in travel or business. It is entirely evident that disclosures are to be made that will add new interest to the case, and if they are successful, in that the witnesses do not break down or stultify themselves while under cross-examination, the issue of the case cannot be doubtful. The general theory of the defence is identical with Beecher's statement,—that Tilton, driven by jealousy, and Moulton, out of friendly sympathy, first began to use and blackmail, and then destroy him. It is a terrible proposition, and if established by credible evidence, must make Tilton the object of general execration.

UNFAIRNESS ILLUSTRATED.

During the session of Congress about to close, the question of the Government guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the two trans-continental railroads, whose construction was stopped by the panic, was before the proper committees directly, and incidentally, as a public question before Congress and the country. The Government was merely asked to guarantee interest on bonds, to a given amount per mile, of which amount it was to reserve enough of the bonds to pay the full interest for six years, provided no revenues were received from the roads. Thus for six years no money would be paid out of the Treasury. As a further security, the lands that had already been awarded these roads was to be returned in trust to the Government, and all proceeds from sales was to go into the United States Treasury, as so much on interest account. These lands, at five dollars per acre, were sufficient to pay the entire sum required to complete the roads. These are the facts as to the proposition. Yet it was bitterly fought by the entire New York press,—the facts misstated, and the assumption maintained that to guarantee the interest, meant to pay it out of the National Treasury. It was vastly to the interest of the Republican party that at least the Texas & Pacific should be aided, and we are surprised that the New York *Times* should join the pack of Democratic papers that howled against it. Altogether, nearly every particle of courage was driven out of the Republican majority in Congress, and they gave the bill the go-by.

In the meantime, the Government presses a settlement with the Union Pacific Railroad, which had both lands and guarantee of interest. Suddenly those same papers which had so violently and successfully opposed the law to aid the Texas Pacific, discovered that the Union Pacific has effected a saving to the Government so large that if it received nothing of the $27,000,000 advanced, it would be greatly the gainer. Thus in mail transportation, sending supplies to troops, and in the effective handling of troops along the line of that road the Government saves about $6,000,000 yearly. The statement is true, but is far less forcible as applied to the Union Pacific, than were it applied to the Texas Pacific. The latter road is located in a region where a much larger proportion of troops are kept, then in that traversed by the Union Pacific. In all particulars the Government expends more on the country tapped by the Texas Pacific, than in that reached by the Union Pacific. Why then aid one and refuse the other? Why advocate the interests of the one, and oppose those of the other?

We have no interest whatever in the Texas Pacific, in any direct or financial sense. Yet we assure all concerned, that the failure to aid this road will work very serious injury to the Republican party and the country. Commencing with Pennsylvania, and extending through the West and Southwest, the industries of the country are prostrate. The delopment of work on the line of road referred to would serve to give activity to our iron mills, and through them to every form of industry in the West and Southwest. No practical man, conversant with the situation of affairs, be he Republican or Democrat, pretends to doubt this. As it is, there is little hope of any great revival of trade. If not, the people will go to the polls, next Fall, with the same feeling of dissatisfaction with the Republican party that was displayed last Fall. The failure to extend aid in the direction named will, we fully believe, prove severely injurious to the Republican party.

The Eastern press, in this, has been governed by local prejudices to an extent that is discreditable. That the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Sun* should oppose is natural, as they seek the injury of the Republican party. That the *Times* should follow their lead is accounted for on the basis of ignorance and local prejudice. That it should discriminate in favor of the Union Pacific and against the Texas Pacific can, however, only be accounted for on the basis of "influence," such as comes from Wall street, and to which the New York press are shamefully amenable. The "bull" movement in Union Pacific actually controls the press of New York. The "ignorant" phase of the subject is that in which the New York press assume that the monetary question, and not the industrial issue, is that upon which our recuperation depends. The attainment of specie payments is the panacea offered. What difference is it what kind of payment we have, if we have little business to call for outlays, of any sort? The question of the hour is not in what kind of money we shall pay,—be it paper, silver or gold,—but how shall we revive the industries of the country so that the people may have labor and our manufactories employment. With our workshops busy, our mechanics and skilled workmen employed, and the business of the country once again in full activity, we can very readily settle the question as to what kind of money shall be used. And the true method of arranging this is to encourage the great enterprises of the day,—and our trans-continental lines of railway rank first among these.

THEN AND NOW.

In the homilies to which we are treated, occasionally, on the political degeneracy of the times, there is an evident lack of minute recollection as to the spirit that characterized the early political struggles of the century in this country. John Bigelow's articles, in recent numbers of *Harper's Monthly* on "DeWitt Clinton as a Politician" serve to refresh memory on this very important subject. The liberal use of letters written by Clinton to his friend Post, who was his confidential counsellor and friend during his long and active public career, save the articles referred to from suspicion of unfairness, while they graphically portray the moods and plans of Clinton, and show the spirit that ruled in politics from the pettiest contests in New York to the most complicated Presidential struggles. Clinton was a man of clear brain, strong convictions, of earnest friendships and violent hates. Yet he reflected, at least in the facts contained in his letters, the general spirit of his times.

These letters refer familiarly to Van Buren, Adams, Jackson, Clay, Buchanan, Wheaton, the writer on international law, Calhoun, Webster, and a long list of others, some whose fame was local to New York, and others who have not only occupied the Presidential chair, but were possessed of fame aside from that event. Clinton was himself touched with the Presidential fever, and was, for this reason, on the inside, in the intrigues which were in progress over that office. The general impression, clearly and legitimately formed from these scraps of letters is, that from the days of Jefferson, the possession of the Presidency was the cause of intrigues, in which the parties attaining it took an unscrupulous part, while others that missed it were as full of struggling and intrigue as they. The charge of buying and selling influence is freely made against the most reputable names. And this, from the Presidency down to the smaller offices, the control of which in some degree gauged the political influence of the man.

In making these statements, we fully appreciate the violence of Clinton's prejudices, and the occasional injustice of his charges; but that from the Presidency down there was a wild struggle for office, depends not upon his mere say-so, but upon the concurrent testimony of the politicians, in all parts of the country, with whom he corresponded. Such, then, was the situation, from fifty to seventy-five years ago. Intriguery, combinations, schemings, and all the forms of corrupt political manipulation, not only for small and trivial offices, but even for the Presidency of the United States. Clay was boldly, repeatedly, and openly charged with having secured Adams' election in the House, in return for the promise that he would be made Secretary of State. He showed his sensitiveness to the charge by fighting duels over it, but did not break its force.

We submit that generally speaking, the politics of to-day are better,—certainly not worse than at the period to which we refer. After all is said that can be of the corruptibility of Congress, it remains true that there is a milder form of intriguery for high office now than then. We venture that the two Presidents last elected by the people,—Lincoln and Grant,—neither combined nor intrigued for nomination. It is a well understood fact that at the Convention which first nominated Lincoln, the friends of Seward were the active intriguants. An undercurrent of strong popularity, and the presence in that Convention of a sturdy class of men who could not be brought into "combinations," defeated the well-laid plans of Seward's friends, and eventually nominated Lincoln. There were combinations against Seward growing out of his own public career,—notably that of Greeley,—but Lincoln was not personally a party, in any scheming or intriguing sense, to the effort to nominate him. His rugged, quaint utterances had given him a hold on the popular heart, and it was this that gave him the nomination. We have believed that there was a Providence, rather than political intriguery, in his nomination.

General Grant's case was different in detail, but the same in principle. He had made a reputation during the war that assured him a Presidential nomination. It was only a question which party should confer it. He was in sympathy with the Republicans, and these were far more glad to confer than he was to accept the nomination. So of his second term,—there were really no competitors. To our view, the Republican party is steadily moving toward the nomination of his successor, and we believe he will be selected without intrigury or improper combining. At the present it is clear that the current is strongly setting toward Speaker Blaine. What may develop between now and the time for the Nominating Convention none can foretell. It has generally been supposed that Minister Washburne will receive the support of President Grant, and if nominated he will be a strong candidate. Our point now is, however, not to discuss the chances of the two, but to say that their success will not depend on intriguery. And in this the present time is far superior, politically, to the days of old.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS. A journal of the reigns of King George IV., and of King William IV. By the late Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., Clerk of the Council to these sovereigns. Edited by Henry Reeve, Registrar of the Privy Council. Complete in two volumes. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

These are the volumes which have created such a sensation by reason of their exposure of "Court secrets." The author, who was related to the ducal house of Portland, was for nearly forty years Clerk of the Council in Ordinary, and thus had unusual opportunities for "getting into the inside" of public business, and of learning what royalty and its chief officers were doing. From 1818 to his death in 1865, he kept a journal of all that he heard and saw. The part which covers the reign of George IV. and William IV. is now published, the later portions being reserved for some future day. He tells the story in a straightforward way, sparing no person,—men or women, high or low. His own conceits and prejudices appear here and there, and oftimes his opinions are as crude as they are inaccurate. The book, however, does not deal altogether with the failures, the intrigues and profligacy of the Court, but much interesting information of the inside workings of the government machinery is given, and there are many personal sketches that are very interesting. The "Journal" seems to be the jottings of a man who moved freely among the politicians, statesmen, orators, poets—the great men and women attracted to the Court—and who fully noted down his opinions of them and passing events. Whether viewed in the light of personal gossip or history, the memoirs are interesting—rendered more so by the indignation of some of the descendants of the people who are talked about.

LOST FOREVER: By L. T. Townsend, D.D., author of "Credo," "Sword and Garment," "Arena and Throne," &c. Published by Lee & Shephard, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

Dr. Townsend is one of the most forcible and entertaining writers, as well as profound theologians of the day, and in this work the peculiarities of his style and reasoning are well illustrated. He deals with the doctrine of eternal punishment, as enunciated in the Scriptures, and argues its absoluteness, its justice and its terrors, in a way that constantly recalls the style of the great Edwards, who held somewhat similar views. In these days of looseness of theology, and a wandering after strange creeds, this restatement on old doctrines will prove of solemn interest to the Christian mind; and whether all its conclusions are accepted or not, its influence cannot but lead to closer thought, and consequently, more careful action upon the part of all who take account of the great matter of personal responsibility.

ISSUES OF THE AGE; or, Consequences Involved in Modern Thought. By Henry C. Pedder. Published by Asa K. Butz & Co., New York. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is one of the works written in advocacy of "liberal thought." The author, though claiming all the while to be a believer in "God as the cause, nature as the effect," yet rejects many opinions which are held sacred in orthodox circles. His reasoning is vigorous, and the spirit of the book is calm and generally without the bitterness which usually characterizes the writings of the apostles of "modern thought." The main idea of the writer is that modern thought demonstrates the "gradual education of the human race," and the book is worthy of perusal.

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE: By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Co. Pittsburgh, J. R. Weldin & Co.

Mrs. Dupuy's style is well-known to the readers of such romances, and it is sufficient to state that this volume is up to her usual standard. It is all about a supremely gifted young man who was without principle and married two women, one of whom he loved, but was divorced from, and the other hated, yet was compelled to live with her, while both women had found out the secret and hated him with the fury of tigresses. The sequel is left for another volume.

IN THE CAMARGUE: By Emily Bowles. Published by Loring, of Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh at J. R. Weldin & Co

This is a love story, the scene being laid in the south of France. There is nothing of the "sensational" about it, but the story is told with grace and quiet power. It is designed to illustrate man's fickleness. Some of the scenes are full of dramatic interest. The whole book is much above the average class.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY,

For March, is an excellent number, containing as it does a large amount and great variety of reading matter. The magazine is devoted primarily to the treatment of historical and biographical subjects, in which it has established a high reputation, but by no means rejects fiction, poetry, &c. A large number of illustrations also add to the attractiveness of each number. The third paper on "The Historic Buildings of America" is given this month; there is also a paper on "Letters from an Early Settler in Pennsylvania," supplemented by one on "The Early Discovery of Coal," all of much interest. "The American Monthly" is one of the best publications of its class in the country, and well worthy the large patronage it is receiving. John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, are the publishers.

MR. PROCTOR'S VIEWS.

The Earth's Approach to the Sun.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: In your issue of the 23d I read a communication from a Mr. John Hepburn, of Gloucester City, N. J., criticising the views of Mr. R. A. Proctor relative to that much discussed subject, the approach of the earth to the sun. Mr. H., in disputing Mr. Proctor's statement (which was in effect that if the earth had been drawn nearer to the sun by one-thirtieth of her former distance the length of the year would have changed by one-twentieth of its former length), and trying to prove that the year's length in that case would be changed one-thirtieth instead of one-twentieth, falls into a very palpable error. If the earth's mean velocity were the same at all distances from the sun, Mr. H.'s attempted purely geometrical reasoning would be correct, but according to physical astronomy, which he completely ignores, the velocity of the earth increases on its approach to that body.

Now, by Keplar's third law, it will readily be seen that Mr. Proctor's statement is correct. For let one represent the earth's mean distance from the sun at a former period and A the length of the year at that same period. Then twenty-nine thirtieths will be the distance when she has approached one-thirtieth of her former distance. Now, letting X represent the length of the resulting year, we have, by the above law, the proportion. As the square of A is to the square of X, so is the cube of one to the cube of twenty-nine thirtieths. From which the value of X or the year is found to be nineteen-twentieths of its former length, or shorter by one-twentieth. As the remaining part of Mr. H.'s article is based on his former false reasoning, it will be useless for me to discuss it.

An American Free-Trader.

We met your genuine American free-trader the other day on the cars. He had been in Europe during the Summer of 1874, and when we saw him wore upon his person a silk velvet vest, which he had bought in London for $6, and a pair of boots which he had bought in the same city for $5. He told us, with an air of superior smartness wonderful to behold, that he would have had to pay for the same articles $15 and $12 respectively if he had purchased them in this country. We made so bold an advance upon his lordship's stock of knowledge as to inquire whether he knew the amount of wages received by the London tailor and bootmaker. With a scornful look, as if the very suggestion of the subject of a mechanic's wages was an insult, he said that he did'nt know. Still thinking that the gentleman might somehow have heard how London tailors and bootmakers live, we inquired meekly whether they had as many carpets on the floors, as many roasts of beef weekly on their tables, and as good clothes on their backs as American mechanics in the same branches of trade. He tossed his head and didn't know.

Abolition of Coffins.

A late number of the London *Times* contained a strong letter agitating afresh the subject of burial. The argument of the writer was opposed to the practice of enclosing the bodies of the dead in coffins. The earth is a powerful anti-septic, and, by interring the dead wrapped in a winding-sheet instead of a coffin, the generation of poisonous gases and decomposing fluids would be entirely avoided. The earth will assimilate a body in the course of four or five years, leaving but a few fragments of scentless bones. It is the interposition of the coffin which prevents the earth combining with the decomposing elements of the body, and allows noxious vapors to rise from the grave and poison the living. All the advantages arising from cremation would, in the opinion of the writer, be obtained by this method of sepulture, while the feelings of the community would suffer a much less shock from this slight change in the custom of burial.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

An Act to Protect All Citizens in Their Civil and Legal Rights.

The following is the full text of the Civil Rights Law recently passed by Congress and signed by the President:

WHEREAS, It is essential to just government we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles into law; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. *Provided*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any state: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District, or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorney shall cause proceeding to be prosecuted to their termination as in other case; *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise; and any district attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000; *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for services as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the causes aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the Courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said Court.

CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

How Congressmen Used to be Buried.

In one of his letters to the Boston *Journal* "Percy" writes: "Thanks to Judge Poland, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the funeral of Dr. Sam Hooper, there was no display of funeral regalia, which has been hitherto invariably worn at the obsequies of a Congressman. For the first time at a funeral held at the Capitol, neither the members of the Committee of Arrangements, the pall bearers the chaplain, the physician nor the mourners wore scarfs of white or black silk, with rosettes on the shoulders. No bands of white or black muslin floated from the hats of the hearse and hack drivers. Neither was there a general distribution among the Congressmen of black gloves, accompanied by an intimation that they could be exchanged for fancy kids at the store where they had been purchased. The traditionary funeral ornaments were all dispensed with by the direction of Judge Poland, who knew the unostentatious tastes of the deceased, and knew that he was doing what would have been acceptable to his departed friend had he been consulted in life. In the days of Democratic rule the expense of these funeral trappings and adornments, with the usual 'contingencies,' often exceeded $3,000, and on one occasion the funeral expenses of a deceased Senator amounted to $2,760. Perhaps our 'independent' press friends may admit that in this respect the Republicans have established a reform.

"At the commencement of the present century there was another class of funeral expenditures, unknown in the degenerate days, for supplies of creature comforts to the mourning colleagues of the deceased. Among the items of the accounts presented for the funeral expenses of Hon. Francis Malbone, a Senator from Rhode Island, who died here in June, 1809, and whose remains were interred in the Congressional grounds, are the following:

16 pounds crackers,	$5 00
11 1-4 pounds of cheese, at 25 cents,	2 81

"The committee to audit the contingent expenses of the Senate directed that payment be made for the crackers, but rejected the claim for the cheese. The next voucher presented to them for their approval read thus:

7 Gallons best Maderia wine	$28 00
4 Gallons Cognac brandy	8 00
12 Pounds almonds at 10 cents	1 80
10 Pounds raisins at 50 cents	5 00

"Of this account the committee would only allow 'for four gallons wine and three quarts brandy, $22,' but they passed another voucher for fourteen pounds of pound cake, $7, purchased from Monsieur Julien, a confectioner, who also supplied 'twelve pounds crackers at $1.50.'"

Best Apple Trees to Plant.

An experienced orchardist in Chester county, has furnished to the West Chester *Record* the following list of 48 apple trees (sufficient to plant one acre) which are considered the most desirable varieties, and suited to the latitude of eastern Pennsylvania. They are considered best adapted for market purposes and will furnish a succession of fruit throughout the year:

July	Early Joe	2
	Prince's Harvest	2
August	Summer Hagloe	2
to	Strode's Birmingham	2
September	Jefferis	2
	Maiden's Blush	2
October	Hays	2
to	White Doctor	2
December	Smoke House	4
	Pennock	4
December	Fallawater	4
to	Peck's Pleasant	4
March	Wine Sap	4
	Smith Cider	4
January	Lady Apple	4
to June	Long Island Russet	4
Total		48

Horses Eleven Days Without Food or Drink.

A team of horses belonging to A. J. Rong, near Red Wing, Minn., strayed away with a loaded wagon to which they were harnessed, and all search for them was unavailing until eleven days afterward, when they were found in a forest which they had penetrated until they became wedged in among the trees and were unable to either advance or retreat. They had remained in that position for eleven days, with their heads checked up, and, of course, without food or drink, excepting a few sprigs from the trees that they had been able to reach. When found, they were still able to travel, and were taken several miles, when they were carefully housed, and are likely to recover from the effects of their long imprisonment.

PERSONAL.

COLONEL JOSE NAVARRO, the only surviving signer of the declaration of Texan independence, lives at San Antonio.

No wonder the Sultan of Turkey is called "The Sick man of Europe." He has 700 wives—enough to make him the sickest.

PRINCE ARTHUR is said to look exactly like the portrait of his father, the late Prince Consort, taken at the age of twenty-four.

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works of New York, *vice* George M. Van Nort, resigned.

THE younger Von Arnim has been officially notified that the title of nobility which he unwarrantably assumes was conferred upon his father only, and doesn't Count for him.

A LONDON dispatch says John Mitchell is utterly prostrated and has frequent fainting fits. It is thought he will be compelled to withdraw from the election contest in Tipperary.

GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, who has for some time been dangerously ill at his home at Lexington, Kentucky, is now convalescing, and will soon resume the duties of his profession.

WILLIAM ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has resigned his trusteeship of the New York *Tribune* Association, and Bayard Taylor has been elected in his place.

JUDGE POLAND is said to have lost seventeen pounds of flesh in the last three months, and the fiery fierceness of his eye has faded to a catnip color. He has ascertained that he doesn't own this country.

JAMES MURPHY, Jr., aged thirty-three years, the "Irish Giant," died in Baltimore on Saturday, of bronchial affection. Murphy traveled several years with P. T. Barnum, and was well-known in the United States. He was about eight feet high, and weighed about three hundred and fifty pounds.

THE London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that the report is well founded that the French Prince Imperial is to marry the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, and that in consequence of this arrangement the Queen has indorsed the loan put in circulation in England by the Empress Eugene.

IT is now stated that it is A. T. Stewart, who is negotiating for the purchase of the Grand Opera House, New York, for a retail dry goods store, and not Senator Stewart, of Nevada. The terms of sale will be $1,000,000 for the whole of that parcel of real estate owned by the Erie Railway Company, or $750,000 for the Grand Opera House alone.

IT was a close shave for Mr. Thomas, who has just been elected Lieutenant Governor of Virginia by the General Assembly of the State, vice Withers, elected United States Senator. At a conference of the Conservative members of the Assembly on the evening before his election he received fifty-one votes to fifty for his opponent, Mr. Coghill.

JEFF. DAVIS, it is said, has counseled the Garland Government in Arkansas to offer an armed resistance to President Grant in case he attempts to reinstate Brooks without the authorization of Congress. The rumor is a likely one to come from the friends of Jeff. Davis. It is ingeniously calculated to injure Garland. Jeff. Davis was so unsuccessful in his own rebellious enterprise that his advice is not now held in high repute.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE coal shaft at Seneca, Ill., has reached splendid coal at a depth of 120 feet.

TWO San Francisco capitalists recently bought 2,000,000 acres of land in Oregon at the rate of $1, gold, per acre.

ACCORDING to recent statistics gathered by the Board of Health there are in Brooklyn 33,333 people who have not been vaccinated.

THE Chicago bankers have presented a petition to the Illinois Legislature, asking that Washington's birthday and election days be declared legal holidays in that State.

LONDON has no morgue, but may get one now, as a woman takenout of the river and kept in a stable till they could find the coroner, was meanwhile eaten up by the rats, who, like every one else, have had a hard winter.

THE Cairo & Vincennes train, which left Cairo on Tuesday morning, was thrown down an embankment near Tunnel Hill, by the rails spreading. E. A. Burris received serious and propably fatal injuries. One lady was slightly injured.

THE sufferings of the shipwrecked sailors of the Cospatrick have impelled an English scientist to point out that the most effectual way to allay thirst, when there is nothing but sea water at hand, is to keep the clothes, especially the shirt, soaked with that water.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the rumors to the contrary, the production of bullion for 1874 on the Pacific slope is the largest product ever reached in this country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000. It amounts to $74,490,000, of which $26,350,000 was gold.

THE west bound passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad, was thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg, on Monday night, by a broken axle, and a tramp, who was stealing a ride on the forward end of the postal car, was instantly killed. No others were injured.

A YOUNG MAN, in New York, recently picked up an envelope containing $70,000 worth of bonds, which he very properly returned to their owners, a firm of bankers. The latter had just had circulars printed, offering $1,000 reward for the missing bonds, but they promptly cut down the reward to $100 when they were so unexpectedly put into possession of their property.

A LAWYER rose to address Chief Justice Waite the other day with his overcoat on, and the Judge, after consultation with his associates, made him take it off again. Here is an unlooked-for point on which to get the views of candidates for the Supreme Court. A gentleman from Texas would demand the removal of coat and vest as well, and then what would Phœbe Cozzens & Co. do?

DR. JAMES R. NICHOLS, of Haverhill, Mass., has tendered to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of that place the land—a gift to the city of all of Lakeside farm (with the exception of the hill on which the stone castle stands), to be used for a public park, and also $5,000 each year for its embellishment, providing the city will expend $4,000 for its improvement the third year and $1,000 per annum for the four following years. The board appointed a committee to confer with him.

SOME striking effects of the late snow storm in northern New York State are reported from Jefferson county. On a side hill a short distance from Lorraine village the drift across the road was between twenty and thirty feet deep. The railroad track was covered to an average depth of seven or eight feet, and in shovelling it out the snow was piled up in walls some twenty feet high each side of the track. The telegraph poles along the railroad after the storm resembled fence posts in height, while in places they were covered several feet deep by the snow.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brushes and Notions

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE
Brush and Notion House
REMOVED TO
176 AND 178 WOOD STREET.
Merchants and Dealers Please Call.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

TO OUR PA

Thanking you for t
desire to inform you t
large additions of Ne
departments of the ho
of the Dry Goods busi
noticed below, we can
from head to foot. In
salesrooms on the firs
and third floors to our
trade, easy and perfec
kept constantly runni
dozen, AT LOWEST

NEW AND DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS!

At 25c, Extra bargains in Black Alpaca.
At 37½c, the best bargains in Black Alpaca we have yet offered.
At 50c, Extra Fine Black Alpaca, will compare favorably with goods sold at 60 to 75c.

Equally Good Bargains in

FINEST ALPACAS.

At 75c and $1.00, Most Remarkable Bargains in Real Silk Poplins—spring colors. These goods are well worth $1.75.

New Bargains in

COLORED DRESS SILKS.

Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks, from $1 to $4 per yard; unsurpassed in the United States.

Extra Good Bargains in

Dress Goods!

From 12½c to 25c per yard.

Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Children's Dress Goods in great variety.
New Poplins, Pongees and Fine Dress Goods.

Latest Styles in Ladies' Made-up Suits, Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

128

B. AND B.

FEDERAL STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
TWENTY-FIVE PIECES
New 46 Inch Black Cashmeres,
AT $1.00.
ONE CASE
Fine Alpacas at 25c,
Double width—choice spring shades.
ONE CASE
Double Width Poplin Alpacas,
At 35c—good value for 50c.
In all the New Spring Shades.
AT 40 CENTS 50 PIECES
BLACK ALPACAS
That will compare with any 50c goods in the market.

New Silk Warp Black Cashmeres.

Opened To-day, Fresh Importation
HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND FLOUNCINGS.
Entirely new and some of the most recherche patterns ever exhibited, from 6¼c to $3.50 per yard.

NEW SWISS & SILK ILLUSION.
Neck Scarfs with Lace Ends.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—New Brown and Gray Camel's Hair Cloths at 25 cents.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,
INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF
HARDWARE
To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.

EDUCATIONAL.
NEWELL INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Spring Session of Twenty Weeks opens February 1st.
For terms, &c., apply to DR. NEWELL,
ja25:m42 255 Penn avenue.

NOTICE.
THE ORTWEIN REWARD!
All persons claiming to have any interest in the reward offered by the County Commissioners of Allegheny county for the capture of Ortwein, must file a written application by WEDNESDAY, March 3d, 1875. mh1:n61

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUKANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. ROLLINGS, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The event of yesterday, in this city, was the election of directors and officers of the Chamber of Commerce. The merging of the Corn Exchange with the Chamber of Commerce naturally developed competition between the two organizations, and the election was largely attended, and the canvass for votes quite animated. There was a feeling of friendliness throughout it all,—yet it is just possible that jealousies may spring up, unless, at the outset, they are carefully repressed. Still it is agreeable to witness enough interest to cause an animated election.

There were few offerings at our banks yesterday, although there is, generally speaking, an improving tendency in banking affairs. There continues to be an abundance of money, large lines of deposits being kept by many banks, and the general movement among manufacturers and business men indicates a decided purpose to develop business when spring arrives, if it is at all possible. Rates continue to be marked down, and real estate is very dull. There is not a favorable outlook for the real estate market for the coming spring, owing doubtless to the general depression of business. The eastern stock market yesterday was very much unsettled,—stocks advancing quite considerably, with a very active market.

Pittsburgh gas stock sold last evening at 30¼ bid. No stock sales rooms, 100 Smithfield street, for $66.

—In the anthracite coal trade the tonnage for the week was 123,724, against 186,208 in corresponding week last year, and 1,563,208 for the new year, against 1,980,996 to same date in 1874. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 37,005 tons, and for the year 229,488 tons, against 247,864 tons to corresponding date last year. The total of both kinds of coal for the week is 160,819 tons, and for the year 1,892,786 tons against, 2,257,860 tons to same time in 1874, being a decrease of 425,074 tons. The public monthly sale of Scranton coal at New York was suspended for the month of February, and it is stated at the office that the auction sales are discontinued, and hereafter the coal will be disposed of only at private sale. In the coal regions the workmen are moving in the direction of higher wages. The old stock of coal is running down, and a demand will soon be urgent for the new production. We may now look daily for the announcement of the new programme of the carrying companies, and soon after that, if there shall be a demand for coal, active work in the coal regions.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupon	119½	119¾
5-20 1862	116¾	116¾
" 1864	114¾	115
" 1865	119¼	119¼
" 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119¼	119¼
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's	123½	123½
New 5 per cents.	115	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103½	103½
Erie	27¾	27¾
R. I.	100	100½
C. C. & I. C.	6¼	6
St. Paul	34	34¼
Do. Pref	52	52
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾
Do Central	73½	74
North Western Common	40¾	41¾
Do. Pref	53¾	53¾
Rock Island	103¾	103½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	26¼
Union Pacific	42	42½
Toledo & Wabash	12½	12½
Marlera	12¾	12¾
Adams Express	101½	102
American Express	58	63¼
U. S. Express	90	90
W., Fargo & Co Express	85½	85½
New Jersey Central	94	94½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21¾	20¾
Panama	111	111
Iron Mountain		9

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P., R. R.	53¾	53¾
" scrip	107¾	108
Reading	36¾	36¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121½	121½
Oil Creek	11¾	11¾
Lehigh Valley	63¾	63¾
Central Transportation	44¾	45
A. V. R. R. 7-20	91¾	92
P. C. & St. L. 7's	75¾	75¾

NEW YORK, March 2, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4½@6½. Sterling was dull at 481½@482 for sixty days and 485¾@486 for sight. The customs receipts were $420,000. Gold opened at 111¾, declined to 111½, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 4. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $240,000. The clearings were $32,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad mortgages were quiet. State bonds are neglected. The stock market opened excited and buoyant. The greatest activity was in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwest, St. Paul, Western Union and Ohios. The advance ranged from ½ to 2¼ per cent., chiefly in the above mentioned stocks. The strength of the Granger stocks was caused by private telegrams of a favorable nature from Madison, Wisconsin. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific led the market on a report that the Union and Central Pacific roads would control the next election in the Pacific States and Canada. During the last hour the market was alternately weak and strong. There was a decline of ½@2 per cent., against an early advance of ¼@2¼ per cent., but in the final dealings a firmer feeling prevailed, and an advance of ½ to 1 per cent. on the entire list ensued. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwest and Western Union. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 270,000 shares, of which 96,000 were Pacific Mail, 43,000 Western Union, 40,000 Northwest, 8,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Ohio, 8,000 Wabash, and 32,000 Union Pacific.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 116¾; do of '64, 117½; do of '65, 119¾; do new, 119½; do of '67, 119¾; do new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 65½; do new, 66; Virginia 6s, 52; do old 52; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 33½; Adams Express, 101¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 85¾; American Merchants Union Express, 63½; United States Express, 58; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 82¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 34¼; do preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 12½; do preferred, 31; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¼; Burlington & Quincy, 124; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84½; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 111; Northern Central, 100¼; Union Pacific, 42½; Central Pacific, 97¾; Union, 95; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, March 2.—Noon.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £90,000. The steamer from Southampton today for the United States took out £17,000. Consols: money 93 3-8; account 93 3-8@93 5-8; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 92; Erie, 24½; do. preferred, 39½.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes 65f. 50c.
FRANKFORT, March 2.—5-20's of '62, 99¾.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, March 1.—There were but few orders for timothy and the market ruled dull and weak, the offerings being large. Prices were easy, but there was no actual decline in values. Sales were made at $2.25@2.30 for good to prime, and $2.27½ was paid early for a small lot of choice. The market closed with free sellers of prime at $2.40@2.45. The offerings of clover were also in excess of the demand, and a decline of about 25c was established in values. Early sales were made at $6.60 for choice and $6.45 for prime medium, but later, sales of prime were made at $6.25, and the market closed at that figure. Flax was quiet at $2.02½@2.10. Hungarian sold at 85 cents, and millet at 96 cents for prime. A sale of buckwheat was reported at 90 cents for good.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Cambria Iron Co m	7
Total	7
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Kinzie & Co	2 Lucy Furnace 9
Isabella Furnace 9	12
Total	17
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.	
Brown & Co m	1 Kinzie & Co m 1
Shoenberger B & Co 9	Kloman & Co 4
Total	15

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

Trade movements continue quiet, and the leading markets present but little that is really new or important. There was an unusually large attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, but the election of officers being in order, the time alloted to business was taken up in electioneering, and but little else was done or thought of; now, however, the canvas being over, our merchants will again settle down to work, and we may look for an increased volume of business.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2@2.50 ₱ bbl for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; 50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Steady, with a very fair demand but unchanged; $1.80@1.85 for mediums and $1.90@2 for navies.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and with a supply considerably in excess of present wants, prices are lower but not quotably lower; prime to choice rolls, 25@28.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼ ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged, with regular jobbing sales of prime Ohio Goshen at 16¾@17; New York do, 17½@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in steady demand, and fairly quotable at 7@8 cents for common to prime Peaches continue slow; 8¾@9 c for halves.

EGGS—Receipts continue light, and with the stock very much reduced; prices are still maintained; fresh, 25@26; pickled, 25@30.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We repeat former quotations as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5.25 to $5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.50 to $5.75 for Minnesotas; Winter wheat, $5.50 to $5.75 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Trade in the grocery line is generally reported dull, and the leading articles are devoid of any new characteristics to which reference has not previously been made, excepting that refined Sugars were quoted easter eastward.

SUGARS.

Crushed.....11¾	Standard B....10⅜
Granulated.....11¾	Ex C Standard 10⅝
Powdered 11¾	Demarara .... 9¾@10¼
Standard A....10¾	Portoglitico .... 8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar.. 8¾@ 9¼	

SYRUPS.

Sugar house .... 35@40	Sugar Drips.... 55@60
Maryland..... 45	White Drips.... 60@65
Silver Drips.... 55	Extra Golden. 65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good.....21	@22
Rio Prime.....23	@24
Rio Fancy.....25	@26
Roasted Rio, in ib packages.....28	
Roasted loose.....27½	
Roasted Java, in ib packages.....40	
Roasted Java loose.....39½	

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb....7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb.....7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb....8 @9¾	

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico .... 50@55	New Orleans .. 73@75

GRAIN—The grain markets were very quiet today, the time and attention of the trade being absorbed in the election of officers for the Chamber of Commerce. Penna and Ohio red winter quotable at $1.14@1.16 for red and $1.18@1.20 for amber and white. The Oat market continues quiet, and notwithstanding the receipts are only moderate, the supply is equal to the demand and prices remain as last reported; mixed 34¼@34½; white, 35¼@36, free in elevator. Ear Corn is limited in supply, and the market is steady but unchanged; 75@77 for mixed to prime yellow, Shelled Corn, 71@72 for white and mixed, and 73@74 for yellow lots. The receipts and offerings of Rye continue light, and it may be quoted steady at $1.10@1.12.

HAY—There is a very fair demand for baled, and the market is steady but unchanged; prairie, $17@19; timothy, $20@22, according to quality.

MILL FEED—Continues in light supply, and with a steady demand prices are fully maintained; Bran, $1.25@1.30; Shipstuffs and Seconds, $1.35@1.40; Middlings, $1.40@1.50; Chopped Feed, $1.50@1.60.

ONIONS—$2@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Continue in light supply and the recent advance is still maintained, although, as might be expected, the demand has dropped off somewhat; quotable, in a jobbing way, at $1.10@1.20, and, on track, at $1.10.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14; do Turkeys, 15@16.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush

PROVISIONS—The market is moderately active but devoid of any new features deserving of special notice.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb.....13¾	Lard-Prime Leaf in
Shoulders, Ex S. C. 10	Do., half barrels... 15
Breakfast Bacon, 13¾	Lard-Ref. for sum-
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old.... 15	mer trade....
Cured, ₱ doz.....$7 00	Do., in ½ bbls.....
Bacon Shoulders... 8¾	Do., in ¼ bbls.....
Short Rib Sides.... 13¾	Do., 3 lb pails..... 17¾
Clear Sides..... 12½	Do., 5 lb do..... 17
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.. $20.50	Do., 10 lb do..... 17¾
Mess Pork, Old..... 19	Ham Sausage..... 10
Lard Oil, per gal.. $1.12	Bologna Sausage.... 8
Carbon Oil..... 12	Miner's Lard Oil... 85
½ bbl Pigs Feet.... 4.00	¼ bbl Pigs Feet..... 2.00

SEEDS—Clover Seed firmer, $6.75@7. Timothy unchanged at $2.90@3.15.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3c for good mixed, wool 5@6 ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—City, 8¼@8½; country, 7¼@8.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETT, TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

The Crude market was reported quiet, and, as compared with Monday, prices were a shade lower; United certificates, $1.12½ ₱ barrel; immediate shipment, $1.00. It is said that it is much easier to buy than it is to sell at current rates, which would indicate that refiners generally are holding off; consequently refiners have been buying very sparingly for some time. The receipts at the points for January 1 to date are close on to two hundred thousand barrels short, as compared with the corresponding time last year, and the falling off in the shipment of Refined are proportionate. Refined firmer to-day, but the market continues quiet; on the spot or to Baltimore, 12@12½c for 5 gal. cans; barrels reported in New York, all March, Philadelphia delivery, at 14¾; New York delivery quoted at 15c.

The Barrel market continues dull and prices are nominally unchanged.

The following is a list of the gallons of petroleum exported from Baltimore to foreign ports since January 1, 1875, and compared with the same period of 1874:

Destination	Since '75.	Since '74.
	Jan. 1, '75.	Jan. 1, '74.
Amsterdam	114,384	
Antwerp	216,119	
Bremen	682,369	63,119
Cork		135,827
Copenhagen	74,490	
Hamburg	159,621	176,261
London	112,757	
Rotterdam	46,645	
South America	15,150	14,750
West Indies	33,009	23,213
Total gallons	1,874,940	402,965

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Cosmos O W	942
K W Stevenson	Central O W	80
Total		1,023

Progress of The Packing.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin* also says:—"With the close of to-morrow the regular packing season of 1874-5 ends, and the result of the season's work is anxiously looked for by operators in provisions. The returns from Chicago will probably be given in slowly, as packers have run their houses regularly to the close, and the weather has been favorable for slaughtering and cutting. It is highly probable that some of the houses will not finish up cutting until the middle of next week, while others may continue the business until the middle of March. It is probable that the final returns will show an aggregate packing of 1,600,000 to 1,650,000 hogs, and that the average weight and yield of lard will be lighter, though not much below the returns of last year. Although the aggregate result in the trade opinions vary considerably, the majority of the trade inclining to the opinion that the packing in number will reach from 5,500,000 to 5,600,000 hogs. As regard to the average weight and yield of lard the majority incline to the belief that the final result will show a falling off, but not as large as appears in anticipated earlier in the season.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of to-day says:—Of the six cities it is difficult to anticipate how much the final summing up may vary from the figures contained in the following statement, providing the variation shall not be materially different from that of last year, the aggregate number at these points will reach about 3,425,000, against a total last year of 3,381,837. In regard to average weights and yield of lard, which are now the unsettled items of the problem in the solution of the question of production of hog products during the season, the question of numbers of heads being practically settled, we have as yet been unable to reach any reliable conclusions. It has been shown that these averages up to the first of January were very considerably deficient as compared with last year—and that this applies to the larger part of the packing of the season, while the late last year's hogs marketed after the first of January were on the lightest of the season, this year they have been of a superior quality as a general rule during this period. How much this has influenced a lessening of the previously apparent deficit we leave to be solved by the final results. It is believed that the general average at the six cities will not vary greatly from last year.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following table showing the packing at the points named to date as compared with the corresponding time last year and the aggregate last season:

	To date. 1875.	To date. 1874.	Aggregate season. 1873-74.
Chicago	1,671,739	1,520,024	1,520,024
Louisville	270,492	226,947	226,947
Indianapolis	255,000	205,796	205,796
Milwaukee	230,000	294,054	294,054
Cincinnati	520,000	381,253	381,253
St. Louis	395,000	463,793	463,793
Des Moines	72,000	43,570	43,570
Keokuk	72,000	62,286	62,286
Cedar Rapids	54,460	72,800	72,810

Chicago Provisions Market.

CHICAGO, March 1. —During the early portion of the week, the market ruled weak in a general way, and prices for the principal articles went lower. The receipts of hogs were fair, accompanied with a lower range of prices, the advices from other provision markets were rather discouraging, and buyers were favored with fewer orders than usual. When the decline was reached, speculative operators entered the market and purchased liberally to cover outstanding contracts, which resulted in the decline being partially recovered. The advance has been largely on speculative account, and a good portion of it was in the way of transfers of product from one month to another at the current differences, about 30c per hundred pounds, per month, and 3@3½ c ₱ lb on all kinds of meats. There was also more disposition among operators to transfer their trades at the end of the month than at any other time, for shipment was fair, but the differences in the views of buyers and sellers tended to restrict business to some extent. The shipments of all kinds of product during the week show a marked falling off, due in a great measure to the recent advance and weakness in freights. There was little more doing on behalf of southern merchants, and a fair share of the movement was credited to their account. The difficulty in obtaining fully cured meats suitable for smoking at satisfactory prices restricted trading somewhat in that direction. The inquiry for meats for future delivery continues quite urgent, but the full details of the trading are not reported. To-day at the opening of the market a steady and moderately firm feeling prevailed, but the offerings were quite liberal and prices gradually weakened to the inside range. The receipts of hogs were light and prices a shade firmer, while advices from other markets indicated but little alteration.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were without material change; 2,100 head arrived and sold at 7¼@7¾c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6@7c for fair to good do., and 4@5½c ₱ lb. gross for common, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; 10,000 head sold at 5@7½c ₱ lb. gross, as to condition. Hogs were rather lower; 5,000 head sold at $10.90@11.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The package trade in domestic goods continues moderate, and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods are in steady request, and firm at unchanged prices. Brown sheetings are fairly active and in short supply. Medium fancy prints are in fair request. Mallory prints advanced ½c. Dress goods are improving, but woolens are quiet, except worsted coatings and Kentucky jeans, which are fairly active. Foreign goods are dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 spring 85¼c spot or seller March; 87¾c seller May; 91¾c seller June; No 3 82¼@82¾c; rejected 78@78¼c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 64@64¼c spot or seller March; 65¾c bid seller April; 71¾c bid seller May. Oats dull and lower; No 2 33¾c spot or seller March; 33¾c seller April. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 81@1.12 spot; $1.05 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs: light $7.30@7.65; heavy $7.85@8.12½. Pork dull and unsettled; $18.10 spot or seller March; $18.62½ seller April; $18.70 seller May. Lard dull and nominal at $13.22½ spot or seller March; $13.42½ seller April, $13.67½ seller May. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand,

WHISKY—Sold early at $1.05, and closed nominally at $1.01.

On call Board wheat was firm; 86¾c March; 87¾c April. Corn firmer; 64½@64¾c March. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $18.05 March; $18.27½@18.30 April; $18.52½ May. Lard $13.40 April.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Flour quiet; receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.20@4.75; common to good $4.80@5.40; white wheat extra $5.30@6.00; St. Louis $4.85@5. Rye flour quiet at $4@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat less active; receipts 82,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.16@1.19; No 2 do $1.05@1.08; No 2 Milwaukee $1.12@1.14½; amber western $1.26@1.27; white western $1.23@1.34. Rye quiet at 84@85c. Barley in fair demand at $1.25@1.30. Malt heavy. Corn scarce and firmer; receipts 42,000 bush; mixed western 83@84c; white 84c; yellow 83½@84c. Oats unchanged. Hay unchanged. Coffee dull at 19@20½c. Rice quiet but good refining 7¼@7¾c; prime 7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum excited and higher; refined 15½c; crude 7¾@8c. Rosin easier at $2.05@2.10. Turpentine quiet at 36c. Eggs irregular at 26@26½c. Pork unsettled at $19.50@19.75. Dressed hogs firm at 8¾c. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear 10¾@10¾c; short clear 10¾c. Lard lower; prime steam 13 11-16@13 13-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Whisky irregular, unsettled and lower at $1.03. Cloverseed dull and heavy; western $10.50@10.75.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Petroleum: refined 14⅜@14¾c; crude 10¼c. Clover seed 10¾@12c. Flour, demand less urgent and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.18@1.21; amber $1.23@1.25. Rye 95c. Corn in good demand; yellow 79@80c; white 84c; mixed western 80@83c. Oats declining; white 66½@68c. Provisions: Pork $19, 50@20; beef hams 18@22c; smoked 13@13½; pickled do 11c. Salted sides 9¾@10¼c. Smoked shoulders 8¾@ 8¾c. Whisky $1.10. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extra 35@37c; do firsts 33@ 34c; western extra 28@30c; do firsts 26@27c; do roll 25@27c. Cheese firm; New York fancy 16¾@17c. Eggs firm; western 23@24c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour active; western superfine $4@4.37½; other grades are unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 red western $1.17; red Pennsylvania $1.15@1.20. Corn active and strong; western mixed 80c. Oats dull; white western 68c; mixed 65@66c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $19@20.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¼@7¾c; clear rib sides 10¾@10¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9¼@9¾c; clear rib 11¼@11½c. Hams 14@15c. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter firm and active; good to fine western 30@35c. Whisky steady at 98@99c. Petroleum firm; nominally 7¾@8c. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky dull; nominally $1.10@1.11.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull at $1.07@1.10. Corn active at 65@67c. Oats steady at 39@42c. Rye quiet at $1.12. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs quiet at 23c. Pork dull and nominal. Cheese firm and unchanged. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $19.00. Lard steady; steam $13.30; kettle $13 @14. Bulk meats steady but unchanged; shoulders 6¼@6¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10@10¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm at 10¾@11¼c. Whisky nominal; $1 bid; $1.07 asked.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 2.—Refined petroleum 11@ 11¼d. Turpentine 24s 3d@24s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 2. — Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 7¾@8d; Orleans 8d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 bales American.

Quiet. Receipts of wheat the past three days 2,000 qrs, including 1,000 qrs American. Corn 30s 6d. Shoulders 34s 6d. Hams; long clear middles 52s.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 2.—Flour, demand fair and market firm. Wheat, demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.07¾@1.08; extra white Michigan $1.15; amber Michigan $1.14; seller March $1.07¾; seller April $1.10½c; seller May $1.13¾; No 1 red $1.11; No 2 do $1.07; amber Illinois $1.08; No 2 Dayton and Michigan $1.06¾. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats, demand fair and market firm; No 2 38c; Michigan 38½c. Clover seed $6.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 2.—Flour in fair demand; western superfine $4.25@4.50; common extras $5@ 5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota do $5.25@6.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan extras $6.25; Illinois $5.75@7.00; St. Louis $5.75@8; fancy Minnesota $7@8. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 87@90c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed and white 70@74c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.02; No 2 do 98¾c. Oats a shade firmer; No 2 in store 32½c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 42½c. Rye scarce and higher; No 1 in store 77c. Barley dull; No 2 nominal at $1.11 cash and seller March; No 3 $1.00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Cotton, Flour, Barley and Rye unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.05¾@1.06. Corn 43@43½c. Oats unsettled at 30@34½c. Whisky offered at $1.00, no buyers. Pork firmer at $18.62½@18.75. Bacon active and higher at 8c, 10½c, 11c, 11¼@11½c. Lard lower at $13.18@ 13.20.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton firm at 13¾@ 14½c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5. Wheat steady at $1.10. Corn steady at 80c. Oats steady at 72½c and 44½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9c; sides 11¾ @12c. Ham meats steady; shoulders 7½c; sides 13¾ @13¾c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1.12.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour, Wheat and Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork $20. Bulk meats: shoulders and sides 10@10½c. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c; sides 11@11½c. Sugar cured hams 13c. Lard: good 14c; fierce 14½@15c. Whisky $1.06. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.07.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn active at 80@82c. Oats firm at 70c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white 12c; Ohio State test 110.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 2.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.17. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley dull; no sales; prime Canada nominal at $1.30.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Corn scarce with dealers; selling at $1.10@1.12. Oats easier at 71c. Bran lower at $1.05. Others unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—Breadstuffs and grains quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 2.—Cattle: receipts 1,972 head; total for the week 5,578; market moderately active at an advance of ¼c on best quality; majority of the offerings of inferior quality; New York shipped through in first hands. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400 head; making total for the week 6,200 head; market active at an advance of ½c on the opening prices last week; light run and few offering, mostly of an inferior quality. Hogs: receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 4,600; market active and firm; sales of 10 cars Yorkers, light, $6.50@6.75; best $6.90@6.95; heavy hogs would bring $7.20@7.40; but few offered.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head; stock scarce; market firm at a shade better prices all round; sales 300 at $3@4 butchers at $3.60@ 4.50 for common to good; shipping $4.30@6.37½; shipments 718; receipts yesterday 2,870. Hogs: receipts 7,000; market active and firm at an advance of 5@10c; light $6.25@6.85; heavy $6.70@7.85, the latter for only one drove; shipments 1,320. Sheep: receipts 500; market dull and stock scarce; nominally $3.50@4.62.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 2.—Beef cattle: receipts 615; market dull at $5@6.50 for oxen, $2.75@3.50 for cows, $3@4.50 for steers; sales moderate at a range of 5@7½c.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Hogs firm; 5½@5¾c; choice 6@6¼c. Cattle active; fair to good native butchers' 5¼@5¾c; fair to good Texas 3½@ 4c.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Hogs lower; common $6.50@6.75; fair to medium $6.60@7.15; good to choice $7.30@7.50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton dull at 16¼@ 16¾c; futures closed quiet; sales of 22,900 bales; March 16 15-16@16 11-32c; April 16 19-32c; May 16 29-32c; June 17 7-16c; July 17 17-32c; August 17 9-16@17 19-32c; September 16 29-32@16 15-16c; October 16¾@16¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Cotton dull, with stock sales of 4,350 bales; prices are irregular and easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14¼@ 14¾c; low middling to strict low middling 15@15 15-16c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16c; good middling to middling fair 16¼@17c; receipts 5,892 bales; exports to the continent 5,256 bales; coastwise 2,019 bales; to Great Britain 6,656 bales; stock 250,888 bales; unsold last evening 156,000; on shipboard 107,000.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2. — Wool quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 35@36c; fine X 34@35c; medium 3@37½c; coarse 30@32½c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 34@35c; medium 35@ 36c; coarse 30@31c; combing and delaine 37@37½c; do unwashed 25@30c; fine unwashed 25@27c; coarse and medium do 26@28c; lub washed 35@36c; extra and merino pulled 40@50c; No 1 and super pulled 42@45c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—2 cars iron Mullins & M; 109 bbls Blue Atterbury & Co; 1 car lumber S & W H Martin; 50 ½ bbls fish Dilworth Bros; 1 bbl paint Hunt & Co; 1 roll belting Hartley McKee & Co; 30 pails 8 bbls tobacco C Baer; 12 bxs wood in shape J W Morrison; 5 bbls paint Lea & Co; 1 car lumber Tack; 1 car Herzig & Bro; 234 bdls paper Hill West & Co; 1 box paper Lee S Smith; 2 bxs h ware C W Miller; 10 bbls apples Bricker & Son; 3 do W H Clark; 2 cases tobacco T C Jenkins; 4 do T J Wallace; 2 bxs do J M Sichel & Co; 1 car s pipe Wm Hutchinson; 5 bbls s to W T Hammond; 4 bbls vinegar D F Jenkins; 1 bbl oat meal J A Renshaw; 25 kegs p barley Dilworth Bros; 100 sks flour J Orr; 162 bdls chairs R Rothschild; 2 do wood S Hamilton; 1 do wood Mitchell & Davis & Co; 44 bxs g ware Gallinger; 12 bbls ware W Mccully & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—25 boxes hops 50 drums tobacco Dilworth Bro; 20 cases tobacco Curry & M; ten cases m syrup Voigt M & Co; 51 pkgs tobacco J S Dilworth & Co; 20 bxs bacon one car lard F Sellers & Co; 20 cases tobacco J M Sichel; fifteen bbls spirits M Muuhall & co; ten do whisky Wessel Bro; fifteen do P Hoenberger; one car s iron Mitchel & co; 2 do flour Shomaker & co; one do J Wilson & Co; one car pig lead Excelsior Flint Glass co; 12 bales broom corn Watt L & Co; one car rye W J Meek; one car flour A Kirkpatrick & co; one dos Iron Maloney & I; two cars meat Rea H & K; 120 pkgs lard Wakefield & co; 2 do do Hussey M J Jenkins; ten do T F Jenkins; 4 do J Seibert; 20 do W Hasiage & Co; 5 do W J France; 4 do J White dr & Son; 8 do Ommerst & H; ten do J Blahnik; 12 do Gerwig & Son; 25 bxs soap carter Bro & co; ¼ barrels butter Head C & Co; 8 pkgs butter 2 do eggs Mccracken B

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation for the Manufacture of Greenbacks.

Sundry Civil Appropriations to be Cut Down.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

Sundry Civil Expenses.

The Sundry Civil Expenses bill, which passed the House this morning, contains the following appropriations: For public printing, public binding and paper for public printing, including the cost of printing the debate and proceedings of Congress in the *Congressional Record*, $1,625,507; for paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing national bank currency, $200,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided national bank notes shall be printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon distinctive or special paper, which has been or may hereafter be adopted by him for printing United States notes, for the transportation of notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, finished and unfinished, $30,000; for paper for notes, bonds and other securities, including mill expenses, boxing and transportation, $250,000; for labor by the day or piece or contract, including the labor of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring plate, printing and other specialties necessary for carrying on the work of engraving and printing notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, $1,125,000; for materials other than paper required in the work of engraving and printing, $200,000; for the purchase of engravers' tools, dies, rolls and plates, and for machinery and repairs of the same, $50,000, provided that the above named notes, currency and other securities of the United States be executed with not less than three plate printings; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may have executed one or two of such printings by such responsible, capable and experienced bank note companies or bank note engravers as shall contract for the same at the lowest rates the Government and at prices not greater than those heretofore paid for the same class of work, no company or establishment executing more than one printing upon the same note or obligation, and the final printing and finishing to be executed in the Treasury Department.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Senate Appropriations Committee propose numerous amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported this evening, which, if agreed to, will effect a reduction of over $2,500,000 in the bill. They diminish the items for public buildings, as follows: Chicago, from $750,000 to $500,000; Cincinnati, $600,000 to $400,000; St. Louis, $750,000 to $500,000; Philadelphia, $750,000 to $250,000; for Department building in Washington, $750,000; to $400,000. A reduction of $175,000 is made in the House appropriation for repairs and miscellaneous expenses of public buildings throughout the country. The item for repairs at the navy yards is reduced from $500,000 to $200,000. The following items are stricken out altogether: $191,000 for surveying Indian reservations; $50,000 for the purchase of Gatlin guns; all items for the survey of the lakes, gulf and coast survey service, amounting in the aggregate to over $360,000; $50,000 for the publication of records of the rebellion; the appropriation for paying the Montana wagon claim, for sites of light houses, and numerous items for improvements of various kinds in Washington city.

The committee recommend the insertion of an item of $100,000 for continuing the Mexican war was lost. A bill was introduced to protect depositors of railroad companies by preventing any railroad official from being interested in any way in any freight or transportation company.

In the House a joint resolution requesting Congress to reduce the President's salary to $25,000 was adopted. Bills were introduced to make the punishment for forgery from one to twenty years' imprisonment, to provide that where a person promises to pay greenbacks he shall pay greenbacks, and pays the same, he shall not be allowed by law to bring suit to recover the amount of the usurious interest so paid.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 2.—The House today passed an act appropriating $5,000 for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Eight Conservative Senators took their seats this morning in the State House.

LOUISIANA.

A Relief Bill Vetoed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Governor Kellogg this morning sent in a veto of a bill which had passed the Legislature for the relief of the Louisiana Levee Co., asserting that the bill was an attempt to legalize one million dollars or more for an illegal indebtedness, in violation of the funding law and constitutional amendments. It is said that a strong ring has been formed to pass the bill over his veto.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The proprietor of the Park Hotel, in Baltimore, closed the house to the public to escape incurring the penalties of the Civil Rights bill.

—The total number of hogs cut and packed in Cincinnati during the season of 1874-5 was 540,341—a falling off of 49,919 from the previous season.

—In consequence of the Civil Rights bill, and fearing trouble, both the principal hotels in Alexandria, Va., have canceled their licenses and closed.

—The Anti-Monopoly State Convention met in Harrisburg on Tuesday morning, 160 delegates being present, with John F. Welsh as permanent President.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the fare for passengers from Baltimore as follows: To Pittsburgh, $5; Wheeling, $5.50; Cincinnati, $6; Indianapolis $7; Louisville, $8; Chicago, $8; St. Louis, $10.

—The officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Baltimore announce that on and after March 3d they will reduce the fare from New York to Columbus from $17.50 to $15.25, Zanesville $16.50 to $15.25, and Indianapolis $21 to $17.25.

—Edward T. Bartlett, of New York city, counsel for the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., is now in Minneapolis, Minn. He has caused a suit to be commenced on behalf of the company against Wm. S. King, to recover $125,000 paid the latter by Richard B. Irwin. An attachment has been levied on a large amount of real estate.

—A dispatch from General Angur, dated San Antonia, Texas, to General Sherman, says the balance of the Kiowa Indians, numbering one hundred and forty, embracing Lone Wolf, Red Otter and other prominent chiefs, surrendered unconditionally to a scouting party on Salt Fork on February 23. They gave up their arms and ponies and were expected to arrive at Fort Sill on February 26th. Only twelve Kiowas are now out, and they are living with the Tuanhadies.

HOME NEWS.

Monthly Report of the Homeopathic Dispensary.

During February there were six hundred and eighty-eight prescriptions filled at this well known institution. Two hundred and forty visits were made to those who were unable to come to the Dispensary. The Dispensary is open from 11 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon daily, except Sundays.

Proposed Sewer on Second Avenue.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

An effort has been made by a number of citizens on Second avenue to have constructed a sewer on that thoroughfare from Grant to Ross streets, believing it to be necessary, and also of great convenience. The most serious objection known to it appears to be that the Ross street sewer, which would have to be tapped, belongs to the county. The county officials do not feel in humor to grant this privilege, unless the city will agree to take the sewer, extend it out about one hundred feet to low water mark, and otherwise repair it. This proposal, if correct, on the part of the county, does not seem unreasonable, as the sewer, a five foot brick one, cost the county considerable money. The expense to the city for overhauling and extending it out would scarcely cost over five thousand dollars. This sum could probably be raised by making an assessment on all the property on Ross street, from the Court House to the river. After the sewer is once thoroughly overhauled and repaired, the expense to the city in keeping it in good condition would be small. A petition for the Second avenue sewer will very likely be presented to the meeting of the Street Committee on Friday evening, and should be favorably acted on. SECOND AVENUE PARK.

OIL GAUGING.

The Trade Opposed to the Proposed Bill.

On Monday we published the text of the bill now before the Legislature with reference to the gauging of oil. The bill has since been the subject of discussion among oil dealers, and is universally condemned. A remonstrance was started on the rounds, and yesterday it received the signatures of representatives of every firm engaged in the trade in this vicinity. It is quite probable that the bill will be "scotched."

DEATH FROM A FALL.

A Fatal Sidewalk Accident in Allegheny.

The slippery sidewalks during the past month have caused many broken bones and injuries but none of a fatal nature until yesterday. It appears that a man named Markus who resided at No. 17 Pike street, Allegheny stepped out on the sidewalk in front of his house on Monday night, when he stepped and fell to the ground. In doing so his head struck against a stone and the skull was fractured and he was otherwise injured. He was carried into the house, and Dr. Easton summoned and all that was possible done for him, but he expired yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and several children.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers of the above organization for the coming year took place at their rooms in the Germania Bank building yesterday. There were about one hundred and sixty voters cast, and considerable interest was manifested as to the result.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:

President—Hon. Thos. M. Howe.

Vice Presidents—J. C. Lewis, W. McCreery, J. T. Stockdale, R. S. Waring, J. F. Dravo, Mark Watson and L. G. Graff.

Directors—Jas. I. Bennett, A. M. Marshall, Captain R. C. Gray, Addison Lysle, Thomas Wightman, Jas. Park, Jr., J. B. Young, Wm. Rea, J. G. Siebeneck, Simon Beymer, Dr. D. Hostetter, Phillip Reymer, Geo. A. Kelly, T. Brent Swearingen, G. W. Hallman, Daniel Wallace, and M. F. Herron.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in the City Last Week.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following list of deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last:

CAUSES OF DEATH—Alcoholism, 1; abscess lumbar, 1; angina pectoris, 1; apoplexy, 1; bronchitis capillary, 2; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; cleft palate, 1; cholera infantum, 1; congestion, 6; convulsions, 7; diphtheritis, 3; diabetes, 1; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 6; heart, valvular disease, 1; homicide, legal, 1; meningitis subacute, 1; meningitis chronic, 1; old age, 3; pleurisy, 1; pneumonitis, 10; scurvy, 1; scrofula, 1; syphilis, congenital, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1—59.

COLOR—White, males 32, females 25. Colored, male 1, female 1—59.

SOCIAL RELATIONS—Married, 16; single, 42; widows, 1—59.

AGE—Under 1 year, 18; from 1 to 2 years, 7; 2 to 5, 5; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1.

EXCITEMENT AT KITTANNING.

An Ice Gorge—Threatened Damage to the Town—The People Removing From Their Dwellings.

Considerable excitement prevails at Kittanning from fears that a part of the town will be inundated by the breaking of the ice gorge in the Allegheny, above the town. The gorge is said to be three miles in extent, and the ice is banked up from eight to ten feet above the water line, and almost even with the floor of the bridge. The people fear that when the ice moves, the bridge will be swept away and the lower portion of the town inundated. In anticipation of such a catastrophe, a number of families residing in the district threatened, were busily engaged yesterday in removing their household goods to high grounds on the surrounding hills. It is feared that when the gorge does give way, the destruction of property all along the river in the vicinity will be very great.

A dispatch received at this office, at ten o'clock, last evening, stated that there was no change in the situation—the ice seemed to be as firm as ever and the river was at a standstill.

CITY PROPERTY.

A Number of Matters Acted Upon in Allegheny.

A meeting of the Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

It was decided to report a resolution to Councils authorizing the committee to sell the old Columbia Engine House property on Anderson street.

The contract for making some alterations in the Mayor's office and putting a partition in the private office, was awarded to Messrs. Fisher & Aiken for the sum of $210.

The contract for strengthening one of the cells in the Ninth ward Station House with iron plates, was awarded to Mr. Robert Munroe, for the sum of $150.

It was agreed to report adverse to roofing the central space of the Market House.

A sub-committee was appointed to purchase chairs for the Mayor's private office and to have the floor of the audience room covered with linoleum.

The matter of electing a janitor for the City Building was then taken up and nine candidates were nominated. On the 17th ballot D. L. Kephart was elected.

Adjourned.

NORMAL CLASS.

Interesting to Sunday School Teachers.

In view of the notable success of the Liberty street M. E. Sunday School Normal Class last fall—the first and only class organized in this vicinity—it has been decided to organize a class on a more comprehensive basis. To that end a preliminary meeting will be held to-morrow night in the Liberty street church, at 7½ o'clock, composed of six delegates from the various Sunday schools of the city and vicinity. It is earnestly requested that at least two will be taken at the ordinary prayer-meetings this evening that will insure a representation, male or female, from the churches whose schools have not as yet appointed delegates.

The design of the Sunday School Normal Class is the improvement of teachers already employed, and the training of young people for the teacher's work in the future. The Class aims at two things: To aid its members in the acquisition of Biblical knowledge and to give them some acquaintance with and practice in the art of teaching. Scripture lessons will be arranged in a manner best adapted to aid the teacher in leading his pupils to earnest thoughtfulness and self-application in the simple reading of the Bible. The Normal Course is one full of merit, and we bespeak a good attendance to-morrow night.

THE REVISORS.

Appeals from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards.

The following appeals were disposed of by the Revisors yesterday.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A. M. Stotler's heirs, three acres, from $10,800 to $7,750; two-story frame house $300 to $25. Mrs. Mary Lynch, three acres, from $8,100 to $6,750. Mary B. Hallman, four acres, from $29,000 to $12,000. Mr. Lewis offered a resolution making a reduction of fifteen per cent. on property on Park avenue. Carried. The appeals of H. Aushintz & Son, E. B. Phillips, Lewis Mannemaker and Mary E. Phillips, were dismissed. Abram Keller, nineteen acres land, from $34,200 to $28,500. Andrew M. Sutch, ten acres, from $8,000 to $13,500. Sarah J. Sheathen, dismissed. R. Morton, twenty-nine acres, from $31,100 to $24,800. Edward Taylor, twenty-four acres, from $8,910 to $25,000.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Hazlewood Building and Loan Association from $4,860 to $9,000; four and one-half acres, from $16,200 to 9,000. J. H. Seaman, John Goldsworth, Miller Tunstael, each one acre and nineteen perches, from $2,025 to $1,915. Wm. McKee, two acres, from $5,400 to $4,400; out buildings from $1,440 to $300; buggy from $225 to $125. Wm. Barker, Jr., two acres, from $5,400 to $5,000. Blair Iron and Steel Works, smelting furnaces, from $14,400 to $11,000; six converting furnaces, from $90,000 to $22,000; office from $800 to $100. John E. Williams, lot, Isabella, $1,500 to $1,000. John R. Bingler, two small frame houses, from $3,600 to $2,000. Michael Dolan, frame house, from $1,080 to $600. John S. Willock, frame house, from $1,350 to $1,200; office from $540 to $400; brick shop from $720 to $400. Wm. Frank & Son, twelve brick houses, from $21,600 to $14,400.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Regular Session Last Night—Statement of the Finance Committee—Expenditures Last Year—Tax Levy for the Ensuing Year—The Time for Organization Changed—A Citizen's Complaint.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City, was held last night, Rev. Joseph King in the chair. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Arrott, Brown, Bert, Benney, Bellstein, Gault, Dunlap, Eaton, Faas, Forrester, Golden, Hobson, Hanny, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Robert Hay, Hubbard, Lea, R. C. Miller, P. H. Miller, Park, Poppenger, Riggs, Ritenour, Richards, Straub, Smith, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Trimble, Welsh, Young, Yeager, and President King.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

Mr. Dunlap reported the election of Maggie L. Benney as a primary teacher in the Second ward, and Mr. Hubbard, from the Eleventh ward, reported the election of Mrs. Rebecca Boardman as an intermediate teacher. The first named was confirmed and the second was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. R. C. Miller, from the Library Committee, reported that the February circulation of books from the Library was 5,043, the largest number ever issued in one month.

Mr. Hobson presented the annual report of the Finance Committee. It states that the receipts from June 1, 1874, to February 1, 1875, were $120,228.75. The expenditures so far this school year have been $74,208.92, and the estimated expenditures for the ensuing four months will increase that amount to $119,035.64, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $1,193.11. The estimated expenses for the year, commencing June 1, 1875, are $138,000, and are rapidly and steadily progressing. Large sums of money have been subscribed by the State of Pennsylvania, by the City of Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroads, and by individuals. The magnificent Lansdowne Terrace in the Park has been made ready for the buildings, the splendid Memorial Hall is in process of erection, and the contracts for the various edifices have been given out. However, the financial depression and business stagnation, which has prevailed for the past year in this country, paralyzing and weakening our energies, has tended to cause the general interest in the *noble enterprise* to languish somewhat.

Therefore the ladies of the eastern cities, believing that not only will the success of this vast scheme benefit us in the eyes of all the monarchical nations, who will thus see that republican institutions can be permanent, that Americans appreciate the merits of self-government, and that American liberty is not merely a myth, but that the business activity which will be generated by the Centennial, will stimulate the flagging industries of the nation, and thus by it the year 1876 may be made a turning point in the commercial history of the country,—determined to revive that interest in the grand scheme, which the monetary troubles have caused to droop temporarily, by holding Centennial tea parties and International Assemblies for the benefit of the undertaking. These entertainments have met with the most brilliant success everywhere, and at no time has the Centennial idea been as popular in the East as at present.

In imitation of these noble women, the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity have organized a Centennial Association, and will give a series of three tea parties in Library Hall. This hall, which is 60x120 feet, and covered with a sectional floor, forming a handsome arena eighty feet deep. The auditorium will be beautifully and appropriately decorated, and the ladies in attendance will be costumed each in the style of Centennial times. Fine suppers will be served. Tea, Centennial tea cups, medals, &c., will be sold. And the attractive features of the *Eastern parties* will be reproduced here. The ships, bannock, scenery, etc., will be brought to our city free of charge, and we feel assured that a great triumph will be achieved. Owing to the moderate size of the house the tickets for each evening will be limited, but through the liberality of the Hall Company and many of our noble and patriotic merchants, the expenses, it is believed, will not be very large, and therefore a handsome sum will help to swell the Exchequer of the Exposition, as every dollar earned or subscribed will be sent to the General Treasurer of the Centennial.

It only remains for Pittsburgh to second our endeavors and to encourage our efforts to show her appreciation of the honor conferred upon our grand old Commonwealth by the country at large, by attesting her ardent devotion to the good cause, as in the State she is second in size only to Philadelphia. So let her be only second in liberality to her.

We submit the foregoing to the consideration of every true American in our midst.

President,—Mrs. S. Jones.

Secretary—Miss. M. E. Stewart.

Cor. Secretary—Mrs. G. H. Thurston.

Vice Presidents.—Mrs. John H. Shoenberger, Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. M. Cote, Mrs. F. Sellers, Mrs. T. Umbstaetter, Mrs. W. G. Johnston,

Treasurer.—Mrs. W. H. Barnes.

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THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

An Address to the People of Allegheny County.

As there has been some misapprehension among our citizens as to the nature and aim of the Centennial Tea Parties to be inaugurated here next month, the ladies of the committee think it proper to publish the following explanatory address:

"As early as the year 1866 it was suggested that the United states should celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of their independence by holding during the year 1876 a grand International Exposition or World's Fair. But it was not until three years ago that the idea began to crystalize or take any definite shape. Then the necessary legislation to give form and organization perfected and Philadelphia was chosen as the place.

In settling this question of locality sore trouble was at first experienced, through sectional jealousies, each state desiring the exhibition to be held within its own limits. (For this reason, no doubt, Congressional aid was withheld.) But wise counsel finally prevailed, and Pennsylvania's metropolis was selected. (And a glorious freedom) was selected. And could there have been a more proper selection? A city where the Continental Congress sat for years. Where the Declaration was signed. A city rich in Colonial and Revolutionary associations. A city centrally situated, with its great railroad lines connecting it with every part of our country, and its ships sailing to every quarter of the globe. A city possessed, thanks to the liberality of the Hall Company and many of our noble and patriotic merchants, the expenses, it is believed, will not be very large, and therefore a handsome sum will help to swell the Exchequer of the Exposition, as every dollar earned or subscribed will be sent to the General Treasurer of the Centennial.

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THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

William Whalen, a native of Ireland, and two others, being duly qualified, were sworn and admitted citizens of the United States.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. steam tug "Traveler." On libel presented, and on motion of Rogers and Oliver, proctors, process of attachment ordered to issue, and made returnable on the 16th instant.

A. Fulton & Co., and J. S. Adams were allowed to intervene in the case of A. Ackley vs. the steam tug "Little Giant."

In the case of the U. S. vs. the Fruit Distillery, &c., owned by John South, on motion of the U. S. Attorney, a decree of forfeiture was entered.

J. W. Gribbs, agent, was allowed to intervene in the case of J. B. Sneathen vs. the freight of the steam tug "Tom Rees."

In the case of the United States vs. Captain D. R. P. Neely, the time for filing affidavit of defense was extended to the 15th inst.

In the case of Long & Pennock, bankrupts, of Butler county, the appointment of A. P. Nichol, of Millerstown, as assignee, was approved.

In the case of W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. King Bros., of New Castle, Pa., bankrupts, the usual order to show cause was made, returnable on the 12th inst.

Yesterday morning U. S. Attorney Reed brought suit for debt on paymaster's bond (penal), for $20,000, against J. W. Johnston, principal, and Joseph Cunningham, John Simpson, John Fugnson, D. H. Wallace, William Watson and William Brown, sureties. The U. S. Attorney also brought suit for the recovery of penalties contained in section 3,284 of the Revised Code against Hoffman & Co., of Butler, Pa.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

The argument list still occupies the attention of this Court.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

The case of A. H. Shaw et al., vs. Dallas et al., in which the jury was sworn, was continued for the present.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant in the case of Renouf, administrator, vs. Thomas Renouf, reported yesterday.

The case of Robert McChesney vs. James K. Lanahan, William Lewis and George W. Karns is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. This is an action of trespass, the plaintiff having been dispossessed of certain property on Fifth street.

In the case of Samuel Moore by his next friend Charles Murphy vs. George W. Smith et al., an action to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution, the plaintiff took non-suit.

The jury is still out in the case of James Benney, Jr., vs. Charles C. Balsley, reported yesterday.

Partlly McAfee vs. William Scott, action for breach of promise. Amount claimed $10,000. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

McDonough vs. Bracken.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Wick vs. Garies.
Garies vs. Wick.
Blair vs. Logan.
Blair vs. Gibson.
Jamesville & Washington R. R. & Lumber Co. vs. Thompson.
Gray vs. Heath.
McElhenny vs. Homestead Bank.
Wilson vs. Irwin et al.
McDonald vs. Hengehold Jenner & Co.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

Patrick Stack indicted for assault on oath of Emanuel De Roy, was convicted.

Mrs. Fegan, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Walter H. Guthrie, pleaded *nolle contendere*.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Mack, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Finley.

The jury found for defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frank H. Busch, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Henry Mc. The prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Wm. Riley, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Patrick Mulholland, was convicted of simple assault and battery.

Patrick Stack was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Abram DeRoy, was directed to pay the costs.

The jury is out in the case of Bernhard Speh, charged with illegal liquor selling.

The jury is out in the case of John Vichman, indicted for malicious mischief on the oath of Jacob Dressel.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Barbara Litschne, indicted for larceny on the oath of W. E. Scott.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Lionel, charged with rape, the indictment on oath of John S. Patterson, the defendant was acquitted. It was alleged that Gillespie, as constable in the Seventh ward, had gone to the prosecutrix' house with a warrant, from Mrs. Donahue, the sum of about thirty-seven dollars, or rents, which he appropriated to his own use.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Samuel Paisley.
Bailey Huntley,
John Miller.
George Hutchison.
Levi Harten.
Lenard Strickel.
James Lowrie.
Mary Jane Hall.
J. D. McGowen.
Henry Shannon,
Wm. Kennedy,
J. W. McWilliams et al. (2)
J. A. Conway,
M'Cloy, et al.
Elijah Barker et al.,
Edward Brannon,
James Russell.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Last Night's Meeting of the Committee—The Pay Rolls Approved—Investigating the Nationality of Officers.

The Police Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting last night, Mr. Thompson in the chair.

The report of the Mayors officefor February presented by Major Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, was received and filed.

Mayor McCarthy submitted the following names as new appointees to the police force: James Shannon, Geo. F. Alstadt, Patrick Reilly, Joseph Burke, Alois Schorr, James Smith, David Sweart, and Thomas Chidlow. Lamp-washers—Peter Emick, and James Smith, Sr. They were all confirmed. Joseph Kurtz and James Grierson, who were appointed some time ago, were also confirmed.

The police pay roll for February, amounting to $13,392.74, was presented, and Mr. Braun objected to its approval on the ground that the ordinance fixing the salaries, &c., and Mr. Hay [suggested that the increase of pay given to each teacher with every additional year's experience might be stopped.

The last recommendation of the committee, that it be authorized to borrow money to meet February pay rolls, was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Smith at a previous meeting changing the time of organization of Second Councils from the first of February to the first Tuesday of March, was passed.

A communication from Jonathan Gallagher requesting the Board to issue an order instructing teachers to discontinue the question usually propounded to scholars at the close of school each day as to whether they had been talking, and if so, how often, was received and after some discussion referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations. Mr. Gallagher seemed to think the question was calculated to lead pupils into telling falsehoods and perverarication.

City Superintendent Davis submitted his report for the month of February showing the total enrollment to have been 8,324, the average attendance 6,976 and the per cent. of attendance 84.

The pay roll for January amounting to $11,100, and the February pay roll footing up $11,175 were approved.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid and the Board adjourned.

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"As early as the year 1866 it was suggested that the United states should celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of their independence by holding during the year 1876 a grand International Exposition or World's Fair. But it was not until three years ago that the idea began to crystalize or take any definite shape. Then the necessary legislation to give form and organization perfected and Philadelphia was chosen as the place.

In settling this question of locality sore trouble was at first experienced, through sectional jealousies, each state desiring the exhibition to be held within its own limits. (For this reason, no doubt, Congressional aid was withheld.) But wise counsel finally prevailed, and Pennsylvania's metropolis was selected. (And could there have been a more proper selection? A city where the Continental Congress sat for years. Where the Declaration was signed. A city rich in Colonial and Revolutionary associations. A city centrally situated, with its great railroad lines connecting it with every part of our country, and its ships sailing to every quarter of the globe. A city possessed, thanks to the liberality of the Hall Company and many of our noble and patriotic merchants, the expenses, it is believed, will not be very large, and therefore a handsome sum will help to swell the Exchequer of the Exposition, as every dollar earned or subscribed will be sent to the General Treasurer of the Centennial.

It only remains for Pittsburgh to second our endeavors and to encourage our efforts to show her appreciation of the honor conferred upon our grand old Commonwealth by the country at large, by attesting her ardent devotion to the good cause, as in the State she is second in size only to Philadelphia. So let her be only second in liberality to her.

We submit the foregoing to the consideration of every true American in our midst.

President,—Mrs. S. Jones.

Secretary—Miss. M. E. Stewart.

Cor. Secretary—Mrs. G. H. Thurston.

Vice Presidents.—Mrs. John H. Shoenberger, Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. M. Cote, Mrs. F. Sellers, Mrs. T. Umbstaetter, Mrs. W. G. Johnston,

Treasurer.—Mrs. W. H. Barnes.

Made by Marvin & Co. is a sufficient guarantee for their excellence, the Nic Nac Cream Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Try them. WS.

CITY SURVEYS.

Business Disposed of by the Committee Yesterday.

The Survey Committee met yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. F. Aull presiding. The petition for the location of Bedford street, Thirty-second ward, was referred to the Engineer. A petition for the changing of the location of the bridge on Thirty-third street was read, and action postponed until the next meeting, at which time the petition for ordinance establishing the grade of Center street, Twenty-first ward, was referred to the Engineer to report a plan. An ordinance vacating a portion of Lake street, Twenty-third ward, was laid over for the present. The petition for the vacation of Piermont street, from Bigham to Bertha streets, Thirty-second ward, was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Boucher, Hughes and Nesbit, to report at next meeting. A plan of Spruce street, from Grandview to Virginia avenues, Thirty-second ward, was presented by the Engineer, and an ordinance ordered to be drawn locating the street according to the plan submitted. The Engineer's pay roll for February amounting to $625 was read and ordered to be paid. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Siebert, Morrison, Breed, Anderson and Murray, was appointed to examine the plans of streets in the Eighteenth and Twenty-third wards, and report to the general committee at the next meeting. A location plan of Meyer avenue, Twenty-third ward, was ordered to be prepared.

Adjourned.

Spencerian Pens.

These pens are made of the best steel by the most skilful workmen in Europe, and are a nearer approximation to the real swan quill action than anything of the kind heretofore invented. More than 6,000,000 of one number alone of these justly celebrated pens were sold in 1874.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Neckar at Southampton; steamer State of Georgia at Glasgow; steamer Wisconsin at Queenstown; steamer City of Chester at Queenstown; steamer Pennsylvania at Queenstown.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Byron's second appearance as *Joe Ferris* in "Across the Continent" was made to a better house last night than on the previous evening. The play needs no words at our hands, as it has been presented here before, is quite popular, and well-known to the theatrical public. Mr Owen in the dual character of "*Dennis O'Dwyer* and *Knucklebone Johnny* added no little to the enjoyment of the performance. "Ben Mclough," a new play, is being prepared.

The Gounod Club.

The Gounod Club was greeted with a crowded house at Library Hall last night in the presentation of the English opera piece entitled "Martha." The performance was given for the benefit of Prof. Clement Tetedoux, and the number present was a fitting testimonial of the high estimation in which that gentleman is held by lovers of music. The introductory overture was rendered by the Germania Orchestra, and was received with an outburst of applause which was really merited. The character of *Martha* was assumed by Mrs. M. A. Woodward, who won golden opinions from the audience by her excellent singing. Mrs. Woodward evinced that she possessed more than ordinary musical talent, and her voice showed that it had been subjected to rigid training which had resulted in a high degree of cultivation. During the singing she often went from a low to a high key with such ease that she was loudly applauded. In her rendition of the "Last Rose of Summer" she was called before the curtain the second time, and this was probably the finest exhibition of musical talent displayed during the evening. Miss Gertrude Philleo appeared as *Nancy*, and while the parts which she was called upon to sing were not as difficult to perform as that of the former, yet she acquitted herself very creditably and was also *encored*. Her voice is full and round and the smoothness of the tone was especially noticeable. *Lionel* was impersonated by Mr. Paul Zimmerman, who was one of the favorites of the evening—some of his friends saying they never heard him acquit himself more creditably. His vocal powers were exhibited to the best advantage in the quartette, and he seemed to enter into the spirit of the character which he represented more than any other in the entire cast. Easy and graceful on the stage, and possessing much self possession, he brought out the points in *Lionel* to the general satisfaction of all. A better *Plunkett* could hardly have been selected than Mr. Paul Boehme. The other characters were represented by Mr. Charles Hillman, who appeared as *Trist*, and Mr. James Bebout, who acted the part of "Sheriff." While Mr. Rinehart's part was not to be coveted, he was equal to the emergency, and was eminently successful in all his undertakings. The full chorus of sixty voices, which was introduced in each act, gave variety to the entertainment and formed a striking contrast with the soft, mellow tone of a single voice, which was to be heard at certain intervals stirring the audience. As a whole, the entertainment was a highly successful one, and the Gounod Club has every reason to feel flattered on account of the evidence of an appreciative public, as shown in awarding some talent with a house filled to overflowing.

Mrs. Phila H. C. La Barre.

The people of Clinton and the "Valley" are particularly fortunate in having secured Mrs. La Barre, the celebrated authoress and popular lecturer, to give a reading and a musical entertainment in the M. E. Church Sunday evening, March 5th, Mrs. La Barre will give an entertainment in Clinton, consisting of readings, recitations and songs; and on Tuesday evening, March 9th, she will give her celebrated story of the "Flight to Escape" at the "Valley" church. This lecture has been given with the greatest success in the eastern cities, and has placed Mrs. La Barre among the first of our popular lecturers.

Spelling Match.

By reference to our column elsewhere will be found the notice of the fair at the Third Presbyterian church. On Friday evening the spelling match, to be conducted by Prof. Lyon, will take place. The list of contestants is almost made up, and from the names of the parties engaged, and the price of admission, which is placed at a very low figure, we expect to see the room crowded.

Germania Orchestra.

It affords us pleasure to state that this excellent musical organization, which is rapidly growing in popular favor, gives another of its concerts next Friday afternoon at Library Hall. The initial performance were but slimly attended, but nothing discouraged the members continued them until the public began to appreciate their merit and now they are looked for as a matter of course.

Jno. B. Gough.

The last lecture of the Library course will be delivered on Thursday night by John B. Gough, the great temperance orator, who crowds Library Hall as no other platform speaker has ever succeeded in doing. The subject of his lecture is "Man and His Master." It is a new one, and like all the old ones, popular.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

LAWRENCE BARRETT begins a short season at the Boston Theatre on Monday as Hamlet.

AN enthusiastic lover, in Paris, was lately arrested for trying to attract the attention of his Diane by shooting a revolver.

MLLE. SESSI married a rich man and gave up the stage. She now thinks of giving up the rich man and taking to the stage. Inconsistency of women!

THE aboriginal drama is being presented to Westerners by a company composed of Scar-faced Charley-Steamboat Frank, and Shack-nitty Jim.

THE principal solo singers engaged for the May festival in Cincinnati are Mrs. H. M. Smith, soprano; Mr. Winchof Boston, and Mr. Whitney.

MR. A. G. MACFARREN has been appointed Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, in the place of the late Sterndale Bennett. Mr. Macfarren has been totally blind for many years.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been laid aside as the fruits of Miss Kellogg's experience in English opera, and she would just like to see any man step up and propose to take charge of it, that's all.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS has been compelled to postpone her engagements, on account of the illness of Mr. Tom Karl, the tenor of her troupe, and will return at once to Boston. Mr. Carl is lying seriously ill at Hannibal, Mo.

A SCHOOL-MA'AM up in one of the theatres has got so he can tell a man's business by the way he asks for a programme. A real estate man wants a "description of the play," a hotel proprietor "the bill of fare," a political wire-puller "a list of the votes," an editor "the points of the plot," and a lawyer always ask: "Will you be good enough to hand me a bill of particulars."

OUR esteemed friend Dr. Tucker Blake wants to know why the goddess of his idolatry, Clara Louise Kellogg, is like an ocean steamer? We hardly know, for length over breadth of beam, depth of hold, tonnage, and all sorts of peculiarties of steamers, such as puffing and being puffed, when the Doctor explains it by saying: "Clara Louise is like an ocean steamer, 'cause she takes the high C's with ease." We subsided.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

**Receipts